The Mining Journal

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 820.—Vol. XXI.] LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 10, 1851. [Price 6d.

Stannaries of Cornwall—In the Vice-Warden's Court.

TILLY v. GUSTARD.

IN RE WEST UNITED HILLS MINE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that, pursuant to an Order, or Decree, made in this cause, and bearing date the 14th day of February last, and to an Order made in this cause by the Vice-Warden of the said Stannaries, and bearing date the 28th day of April last, a PUBLIC AUCTION will be HOLDEN at the Royal Hotel, TRURO, on Thursday, the 22d day of May inst., at Four o'clock in the afternoon, for SELLING FIFTY (1110ths) PARTS, or SHARES, of the said Defendant, of and in the SAID MINE, and of and in the ORES, HALVANS, MACHINERY, MATERIALS, and OTHER EFFECTS upon and belonging to the SAID MINE. 1

For further information application may be made to Messrs. Hodge and Hockin, solicitors, Truro.—Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, May 6, 1851.

Greenwich Hospital—Sale of Lead Ore.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF GREENWICH HOSPITAL will RECEIVE TENDERS for the PURCHASE of THREE HUNDRED BINGS of LEAD ORE, at the LOW BYER INN, ALSTON, up to One o'clock in the afternoon of Friday, the 30th day of May, 1851.

Samples of the ores will be forwarded to any parties wishing to purchase, who may not appoint agents to examine them, on application to Mr. Paull, Alston, Cumberland; and conditions of sale may be had on application to Mr. Grey, at the Greenwich Hospital Office, Dilston, Gateshead. 2

TO THE IRON TRADE—IMPORTANT SALE.

THE LONDON VULCAN IRON FOUNDRIES AND ENGINEERING WORKS, at PORT-DUNDAS, GLASGOW, with their whole STOCK and PLANT.—There will be exposed to PUBLIC SALE, within the Works, Port-Dundas, on Tuesday, 20th May, and following days, if not previously disposed of by private purchase.

THE TWO FOUNDRY WORKS,

which, although adjoining, are separate and distinct, and may be disposed of separately, as described in the after-mentioned arrangements of sale, &c.:—

These substantial and well-arranged WORKS have been only five years in operation, and their situation for all raw materials, as also for the shipment of castings and machinery to London, Liverpool, and Ireland, is the best in the kingdom. 3

THE WEST FOUNDRY AND WORKS

consist of extensive FOUNDRY for HEAVY and LIGHT CASTINGS, with THREE very superior CUPOLAS; 7 cranes under roof of foundry, six of which sweep each other and the cupolas; moulding pit, quite dry, 28 feet × 22 feet, × 16 feet deep; 8 drying stoves, 1 improved patent destocating furnace, for drying moulds in stoves, blacksmiths' shop for six fires, STEAM-ENGINE of 20-horse power, in excellent order, loam mill, grinding shop, turneries, lower and upper, erecting shop, 82 feet long × 40 feet wide inside, and 26 feet high, with pattern loft above, two stores for tools, carving shop, counting-house, cart-weighing machine, &c.

The YARD is nearly square, with two patent Derrick cranes sweeping it, and joining with those in the Foundry; as also with a 25-ton crane in erecting shop, which nearly joins a crane on the canal wharf. There is also an engine well in the yard. This portion of the works stands on 4910 4-9 square yards of ground or thereabout.

THE EAST FOUNDRY

consists of GOODS WAREHOUSE in front, of two flats, and pattern loft above; FOUNDRY behind, with two drying stoves and TWO CUPOLAS (same as in West Yard), dwelling-house for foreman and three workmen, with stables and cart-house. This portion of work stands on 4039 3-9 square yards of ground or thereabout.

The PATTERNS are very valuable, of tin, iron, and wood, a great part of which are for producing castings for the London and English markets, and are in excellent condition. The MOULDING BOXES and PLANT are proportionately extensive and good.—See catalogue.

ARRANGEMENTS OF SALE.

The whole buildings of both works, with fixtures, *per inventory*, will be offered on Tuesday, the 20th, at Eleven o'clock, at the upset price of £12,000, exclusive of a feu duty of £201 7s. 4d. per annum. If not thus sold,—

The West Works will be separately offered, along with all fixtures, as before described, at the upset price of £10,500, exclusive of a feu duty of £110 9s. 8d. per annum.

And the East Works will be separately offered, along with the cupolas, as before described, at the upset price of £1500, exclusive of a feu duty of £90 17s. 8d. per annum.

Immediately after exposing the works, the sale of all the moveable plant will be proceeded with.—Sale to begin each day at Eleven o'clock forenoon.

For catalogues and plan of works apply to Mr. A. Balderston, accountant, 18, Renfield-street, Glasgow; or to Barclay and Skirving, auctioneers.

GLAMORGANSHIRE.

SALE OF VALUABLE FREEHOLD ESTATES, ABOUNDING IN MINERALS.

MR. ROBERT EVANS will SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Wyndham Arms Inn, BRIDGEND, on Wednesday, the 28th day of May, 1851, at Three o'clock in the afternoon, in such lots as may be determined on at the sale, and subject to certain conditions to be there produced, all those extensive and valuable

FREEHOLD FARMS AND LANDS, 4

called HENDRE OWEN, TIR MERCHED AB EVAN CADARN, and TIR PENTWYN, containing together by admeasurement 852a. 1r. 22p., or thereabout, and occupied by yearly tenants.

Also, all that compact and valuable FREEHOLD FARM and LANDS, called TROEDYRHIW, otherwise ABERCERDIN, containing by admeasurement 131a. 0r. 14p., or thereabout, the surface of which is occupied by a yearly tenant, but the minerals are subject to a lease for a long term of years, at a sleeping rent of £100 per annum, and certain royalties.

And also, a FREEHOLD INN or TAVERN, at Cwmcerdin, with the LANDS held therewith, and several FREEHOLD HOUSES and GARDENS, subject to leases, at yearly ground rents, and containing together about 17 acres of land.

The whole of this exceedingly valuable property is situate in the parish of LLANGONOYD, GLAMORGANSHIRE, and in the vicinity of the South Wales Railway, the Cwm Avon Copper and Iron-Works, the Maesteg Iron-Works, and other mining establishments, and abounds in COAL, CULM, IRONSTONE, BLACKBAND, and other MINERALS, which can be worked on a very extensive scale. The Duffryn Llynvi Railway passes through part of the property, communicating with the port of Porthcawl, and nearly joining the South Wales Railway, and other means of transit are being projected.

There are also some thriving plantations on the lands.

Further particulars may be obtained on application to Michael Forster, Esq., C.E., Bangor; Mr. Robert Evans, auctioneer, Bridgend; or to Mr. John Trevillian Jenkin, solicitor, Swansea, at whose offices maps of the estates may be inspected.

FAIRFIELD WORKS, BOW.

MESSRS. FULLER AND HORSEY will SELL, by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Auction Mart, on Wednesday, 28th May, at Twelve o'clock, the FAIRFIELD WORKS and BUILDING LAND, at BOW. The Premises are situate immediately adjoining the junction of the Eastern Counties Railway with the Blackwall line, occupying a site of nearly five acres, the buildings have been erected but a few years since in the most substantial manner, and are most judiciously arranged for any manufacturing establishment of magnitude, or presenting a favourable site for building operations. The two principal factories measure each 293 feet in length, a range of brick-built workshops 100 feet in length, saw mill, counting-houses, a spacious yard, having a communication on to the main line of the Eastern Counties Railway, by means of which, and by the Birmingham and West India Dock Junction Railway, facilities will be afforded for transit on all the northern, eastern, and midland lines; also, a large plot of building ground, having a frontage of 363 feet, near the old Ford-road. The supply of water is plentiful from a well, 105 feet deep. The access is easy, and communication with the City every quarter of an hour by means of the Blackwall Railway. The premises are held on lease for a term of 91½ years from Christmas-Day last, subject to a ground rent of £60 per annum, with the option of purchasing the freehold at such a sum as would, if invested in consolidated or reduced stock, produce a yearly dividend of £58. The works may be viewed by tickets. 5

Printed particulars, with plans, may be had of Messrs. Crowder and Maynard, solicitors, Coleman-street; at the Mart; and, with cards to view, of Messrs. Fuller & Horsey, Billiter-street, City.

TO ENGINEERS, RAILWAY CARRIAGE BUILDERS, SMITHS, and OTHERS.

MESSRS. FULLER AND HORSEY will SELL, by PUBLIC AUCTION, on Monday, 2d June, and following days, at Eleven, at the Fairfield Works, Bow, in lots without reserve, the machinery of the FAIRFIELD WORKS, at BOW, fitted but a few years under the superintendence of Messrs. Adams and Co., at a cost of several thousand pounds, principally by Whitworth, Nasmyth, Smith, Bencock, and Tannett, Oram, Sharpe, Brothers, and Fox, Henderson, and Co., including two high-pressure steam-engines, of 12-horse power, two tubular steam-boilers, 500 feet turned shafting, riggers, drums, and driving gear, steam tilt hammer, two cutting and punching machines, 12 engine turning lathes, for turning, boring, screw cutting, and surfacing, two self-acting planing machines, 12 drilling machines, for iron and wood, five foot turning lathes, five circular saw benches, 100 circular saws, keyway and shaping machines, vertical saw frame, a five-saw right angle tenant cutting machine, bevil sawing, grooving, and rebating machine, rising and falling sawing machine, mortising and drilling machine, a felloe shaping and morticing machine, boring machine, 20 rods brickwork, 21 iron and brick forges, powerful plate bending, tyre drilling and rolling machine, set of 8-throw pumps, iron water tank, several tons iron tram rails, powerful slewer leg crab crane, 100 wrought-iron vices, work benches, office fittings, and numerous other effects.

The machinery may be seen in motion on Friday and Saturday previous to the sale. Catalogues may be had 14 days prior to the sale, at 6d. each (or sent post free on receipt of 10 postage stamps), of Messrs. Fuller and Horsey, 13, Billiter-street, City. 6

MR. MANUEL begs to inform his Friends of his REMOVAL to No. 26, AUSTINFRIARS, and would be happy to ASSIST in the FORMATION of COMPANIES for the WORKING of MINES, and conducting the MANAGEMENT of those ALREADY FORMED—having spacious and convenient Offices for that purpose. 7

MR. CREFT,—MINING SHARE DEALER, *No. 1, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS.* 8

MR. JAMES CROFTS, of 4, KING-STREET, CHEAPSIDE, MINING BROKER, begs to renew his OFFERS of SERVICE to CAPITALISTS seeking the means of SECURE INVESTMENTS, which can be made to yield an annual income of 15 to 20 per cent.,

MR. CROFTS HAS SPECIALLY FOR SALE—

East Wheal Reeth (5 shares)	Bodmin Wheal Mary (10 shares)
East Wheal Josiah	Okel Tor
Holmbush (8 shares)	Wheal Tremar (20 shares)
Condurrow (1 share)	Wheal Langford (100 shares)
East Tamar (15 shares)	Bodmin Consols (5 shares)
Owlscombe Beam (50 shares)	Devon and Courtenay (40 shares)
Warleggan (20 shares)	Grambler (4 shares)
Wheal Trescoll (200 shares)	Lamberooe (15 shares)
South Tamar (50 shares)	Daren (20 shares)
Woodman's Well and Broadridge	Appledore (30 shares)
Bedford United (15 shares)	Wheal Augusta (10 shares)
Rocks and Treverbyn (160 shares)	West Wheal Virgin (10 shares)

No. 4, King-street, Cheapside, May 9, 1851. 9

LAMHEROOE WHEAL MARIA.—Any PARTIES to whom this MINE is INDEBTED are requested to SEND in particulars of their CLAIMS to the Purser, Mr. Cleveton, of Saltash; or to the Secretary, Mr. Crofts, 4, King-street, Cheapside, London, without delay.—Dated London, May 10, 1851. 10

WHEAL BENNY.—TO THE PROPRIETORS OF LAMHEROOE WHEAL MARIA.

This MINE adjoins the LAMHEROOE, being only separated by the River Tamar—several of the south lodes in the latter being identical with those in the former, and which have been tried in Davey's shaft, in Lamheroe, to 50 fathoms deep; but, according to the opinion of Mr. Murray, not to a depth sufficient to fairly develope them.

At a Meeting of the Lamheroe adventurers to-day, at which was present the leading adventurers in Wheal Benny, it was decided to offer the sett and its machinery to the Lamheroe Company, in 1742 shares, at 6s. per share, and to pay the proceeds over to Wheal Benny, as a full compensation for the lease, &c., and to work the mine jointly with Lamheroe, which proposition involves the resumption of the working of Davey's shaft whenever convenient.

As an adventurer in Lamheroe, you are invited to take a *pro rata* interest in Wheal Benny, when you will have allotted to you (at the price of 6s. per share) the same number of shares you now hold in Lamheroe Mine; and for the purpose of bringing the proposition to a speedy issue, 14 days will be allowed for your assent to, or dissent from, the proposal. 11

In event of the shares being accepted on this basis, and to save to Lamheroe the immediate expense of steam-stamping machinery for the great quantities of tin ore now raised, and to facilitate its return to market, it is proposed to use the Wheal Benny water power as an auxiliary to that now in course of erection at Lamheroe, and for which use of Wheal Benny machinery the Lamheroe proprietors will pay a fair compensation, to be agreed upon at a general meeting to be held of the proprietors of both mines.

4, King-street, Cheapside, London, May 9, 1851. JAMES CROFTS, Sec.

FRANCIS'S MINING OFFICES, 7, John-Street, Adelphi.—The great importance of the Mining Interest at the present moment renders it necessary that every means should be adopted to place its operations on the plainest and fairest foundation. 12

The system of representing the Value of Mines, by describing them as Dividend or Non-Dividend Paying, is by no means sufficiently explanatory of their real qualities, for it is clear that mines may come under the first denomination which, nevertheless, differ greatly in value: for instance, some continue to divide large profits for a long time, and some in like manner small profits only, whilst there are others which pay dividends, large or small, as the case may be, but only for a very limited period. The selection of mining ground also requires the greatest care, which, in most instances, can only be applied by or through agents, qualified by long and successful practical experience, combined with local geological knowledge.

Mr. MATTHEW FRANCIS, who has, during the last 20 years, without intermission, been engaged as Manager of Mines abroad, as well as in Cornwall and Wales, many of which are making large profits, takes leave to announce, that he has OPENED these OFFICES, where he may be consulted daily from Eleven till Three.

N.B.—Information supplied, without favour or prejudice, as to the present condition and prospects of all mines without distinction, as far as can be ascertained by the closest attention to the best sources of knowledge.

*** The TRANSFER of MINING PROPERTY (such only as is legitimate) negociated on satisfactory terms.

SEDGLEY HALL ESTATE,—SEDGLEY, Staffordshire.—TO BE PEREMPTORILY SOLD, pursuant to an Order of the High Court of Chancery, made in certain causes of "Green *v.* Badley and Others"—"Green *v.* Tompson and others," and "Green *v.* Tompson and Others," with the approbation of William Brougham, Esq., one of the Masters of the said Court, at the SWAN INN, WOLVERHAMPTON, in the county of STAFFORD, on Wednesday, the 21st day of May next, at Five o'clock in the afternoon, by Mr. RANDLE SHAW WALKER, of Wolverhampton aforesaid, auctioneer (the person appointed by the Master to sell the same), a certain FREEHOLD ESTATE, called the SEDGLEY HALL ESTATE, situate in the parish of SEDGLEY, in the county of STAFFORD, comprising 13

TWO FARM HOUSES and FARMING BUILDINGS, and about 149a. 1r. 22p. of ARABLE, MEADOW, PASTURE, and WOODLAND, subdivided into various inclosures, together with all the valuable MINES and MINERALS under the said Estate.

The ESTATE will BE OFFERED FIRST in ONE LOT, and if a sum exceeding the reserved bidding fixed by the Master be not bid for it, then it will be PUT UP in TWO LOTS.

Valuable MINES of COAL and IRON have been proved to exist under the Estate, including Ten-yard Coal, Heathen Coal, Gubbin, Ironstone New Mine, White Ironstone, and Stinking Coal.

The whole of the Estate is close to the village of Sedgley, about three miles from the town of Wolverhampton, immediately adjoining to and forming part of the South Staffordshire Mining District.

Printed particulars and conditions of sale, and lithographed plans of the Estate, may be obtained (gratis) upon application at the said Masters' Chambers, Southampton-buildings, London; to Messrs. Green, Dennis, and Allin, No. 10, Angel-court, Throgmorton-street; John H. Benbow, Esq., solicitor, Stone-buildings, Lincoln's Inn, and Holden Walker, Esq., solicitor, 15, Furnival's Inn, London; Messrs. Bourne and Wainewright, solicitors, Dudley, Worcestershire, H. K. Harrison, Esq., Stourbridge, Worcestershire, solicitor; Messrs. William Fowler & Son, land agents, Birmingham, Jeremiah Mathews, Esq., Edgbaston House, near Birmingham; Mr. Edward Bagnall, land agent, Smethwick, Staffordshire; Mr. H. Johnson, land agent, Dudley, Worcestershire: at the place of sale, and at the principal inns in the neighbourhood of the property.

The Estate may be viewed on application to Mr. George Jones, the tenant.

TO BE LET, OR SOLD,—the VENALT IRON-WORKS, consisting of an ENGINE-HOUSE, with powerful BLAST-ENGINE, TWO HOT-BLAST FURNACES, CASTING-HOUSES, OFFICE, DWELLING-HOUSE, STABLES, &c. These WORKS are situated in the VALE OF NEATH, GLAMORGANSHIRE, within a few yards of the Vale of Neath Railway, and communicate with the Neath Canal by a private railroad. 14

The MINERALS under 700 acres of land—viz., ANTHRACITE and BITUMINOUS COAL, FREE-BURNING or STEAM COAL (of known character), and IRON ORE, both Argillaceous and Black-band, mostly opened by levels, WILL BE LET on LOW ROYALTIES with the WORKS. The site and quality of the Coal are well adapted for the manufacture of Tin-plates.

For further particulars apply to the proprietor, N. Edwards Vaughan, Esq., Rheola, Merthyr Tydvil; or Mr. G. Halket, Wainskiel, Bridgend.

TO MINING CAPITALISTS.—TO BE DISPOSED OF, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, the valuable LEAD MINING SETT of WHEAL ARTHUR, near TRURO, which sett is now in course of active working—the present Company having discovered several very promising lodes, well worthy of further prosecution. The extent of the sett is great; its superior locality for producing lead cannot be doubted—being adjoining East Wheal Rose, which is well-known to be in the best lead mining district in the county of Cornwall. 15

There is on the mine an excellent 40-inch cylinder engine, about 50 fathoms of new pitwork, and all necessary buildings and other conveniences for effectually carrying out the mine; there are also some lead ores at surface, in course of being dressed.

To the speculator the present adventure is such a one as is seldom offered to the public.

Further particulars may be known on application to Captain Puckey, St. Blazey, the managing agent; or to Mr. Wm. West, C.E., of the same place, the purser,—either of whom will receive communications for the sale of the said mine.—Dated May 7, 1851.

CROWN SLATE QUARRIES, CARNARVONSHIRE,—TO BE LET, for a term of years, on such conditions as shall be approved by the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods and Forests, &c., 212a. 2r. 9p. of GROUND, situated in the parish of LLANDWROG, in the county of CARNARVON, either in one Lot, or to be divided into Five Lots, as follows:— 16

	A.	R.	P.
No. 1. Comprising MOELTREFAN, otherwise CLODFORFOEL, SLATE QUARRY	40	3	4
2. BELOIR, and adjoining ditto, on the western side	31	1	30
3. Comprising BRYNY FERREM	54	2	30
4. BELOIR, and adjoining ditto and No. 2	39	1	28
5. Comprising VRON, otherwise CLODFAI FRON, SLATE QUARRY	46	0	38

At a royalty of 1-12th part of the slates made merchantable at the Quarries, subject to a dead rent, in case the royalty should not in any year amount to a certain sum—such sum to be named by the party applying for a lease, who, at the same time, must send in the names of two substantial parties, who will jointly and severally become security for the punctual payment of such rent and royalty.

Offers for leases of the above properties must be sent to the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods and Forests, &c., Whitehall-place, London, within one month from the date hereof, with full description of the parties applying, and references as to respectability, and the amount of capital it is intended to expend in working the Quarries.

London, May 3, 1851.

MINERS WANTED.—WANTED, for WEST NANTYMWYN MINE, near LLANDOVERY, Carmarthenshire, South Wales, a FEW FIRST-CLASS MINERS, who have been accustomed to break and dress silver-lead ores. Testimonials of character and capabilities to be forwarded to Mr. H. Ellery, Truro Vean-terrace, Truro, on or before Tuesday next.—Truro, May 8, 1851. 17

WANTED,—A SECOND-HAND PUMPING ENGINE, of about 60-horse power, in good repair.—Apply, with particulars, to J. C., Sutcliffe, Gawber Colliery, Barnsley. 18

STEAM-ENGINE.—FOR SALE, a 60-horse High-Pressure PUMPING ENGINE, with 7-feet stroke, without boiler.—Apply to Mr. Thomas Lewis, 17, New Meeting-street, High-street, Birmingham.

Price £250, as high-pressure; with air-pump and condenser, £20 extra. 19

TO CAPITALISTS, who can command from £50,000 to £60,000, and are desirous of INVESTING the same in the WORKING of valuable MINES and SLATE QUARRIES: they are requested to communicate with Mr. W. D. King, solicitor, Camelford, Cornwall, who can introduce to their notice properties of the above description well worthy their attention.—Dated May 8, 1851. 20

TO CAPITALISTS.—TO BE LET, a valuable FIELD of COAL, within a short distance of the Swansea Canal. The two upper veins, which crop up upon the estate, have been won, and worked for some time.—For further particulars apply to Evan Hopkins, Esq., C.E., 13, Austinfriars, London. 21

TO BE LET, in Lots, for MINING PURPOSES, in NORTH WALES, for a term of 21 years, all that EXTENSIVE RANGE of METALLIFEROUS MOUNTAIN LANDS, part of the ABER HIRNANT ESTATE, within a few miles of the valuable Llangannog Lead Mines, the lode of which have been traced through the property, which is also intersected by various promising lodes, indicative of LEAD and COPPER—LIMESTONE abounds. The Crown claims have been redeemed.

Apply for particulars to H. Richardson, Esq., Aber Hirnant, Bala, North Wales. 22

DIVIDEND MINES.—GEORGE CARNE, 28, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, CITY, has FOR SALE SHARES in YOUNG DIVIDEND MINES, which are paying 20 per cent. per annum. 23

MINING SPECULATIONS.—Mr. EVAN HOPKINS, C.E., F.G.S., 13, AUSTINFRIARS, LONDON, begs to acquaint the Public that a very IMPROPER USE of his NAME has been made. He is neither "Superintendent" nor "A Manager" of any mine—nor even a "Consulting Engineer," without a previous agreement that the public, as well as himself, may know the real object of that post, and what responsibility is attached to it. 24

MINING SHARE AND METAL BROKER, *OFFICES,—No. 75, OLD BROAD-STREET, CITY.*

Mr. THOMAS JORDAN has FOR SALE SHARES in the following DIVIDEND-PAYING and other first-rate MINES;—Alfred Consols, Lelant Consols, Fowey Consols, North Wheal Basset, Stray Park, Bryn-Arian, Wheal Harriet, Cook's Kitchen, Cefn Gwyn, East Wheal Russel, West Goginan, Allt-y-Crib, Dyfngwm, and many other mines in full working, and is now prepared to CONDUCT PURCHASES in all DESCRIPTIONS of MINING PROPERTY. 25

MINING OFFICES, No. 75, OLD BROAD-STREET.—Mr. T. P. THOMAS begs to inform his friends that he has REMOVED from No. 3, George yard, to the ABOVE ADDRESS, where he hopes to receive a continuation of their favours. 26

MINING INVESTMENT.—THOMAS FULLER AND CO., 51, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON, have on hand DEVON CONSOLS NORTH: this mine is situate and adjoining the celebrated Devon Great Consols Copper Mine, having the same stratum of ground, and running parallel with and having the same great cross-courses, and within a short distance of the present rich lode of these productive mines, which, with £1 paid, are now marketable at £310, and paying £48 per annum in dividends.—T. Fuller and Co. have also SHARES in Appledore Silver-Lead, Wheal Caradon Copper, Peter and Mary Tavy Consols, Wheal Franco, &c., and will take pleasure in furnishing all particulars connected therewith. 27

MINING AND SHARE OFFICES, *No. 7, GEORGE-YARD, LOMBARD-STREET.*

Messrs. H. BOXALL & CO., in announcing their REMOVAL from Crosby Hall Chambers to the ABOVE ADDRESS, beg respectfully to solicit a CONTINUANCE of FAVOURS so liberally conferred, and at the same time to call the attention of PARTIES seeking profitable INVESTMENTS to the advantages which MINING PROPERTY offers "when judiciously selected," as compared with any other securities: it may be sufficient to state, they can be bought to pay from 15 to 25 per cent. per annum. This is a favourable time for purchasing dividend-paying stock, while greater caution was never more required than at present in selecting from the many new, "and some worthless," schemes, such as are likely to be eventually remunerative.

Our Mr. B. having become a member of the New Mining Exchange, we are in a position to do full justice to our friends, either in the PURCHASE or DISPOSAL of MINING PROPERTY. We publish a daily List of Prices of what may be termed "Active Stock," which we shall be happy to forward to any parties requiring the same.—April 15.

MR. J. H. MANDEVILLE, MINING AND GENERAL SHARE AGENT, *No. 22, CHANGE-ALLEY, CORNHILL.* 29

MR. PEET, MINING AGENT, 48, Threadneedle-Street, is now prepared to OFFER his SERVICES in the FORMATION of MINING COMPANIES, on the Cost-book System; and also to CONDUCT the LONDON AGENCY of those already established. His offices are advantageously situated. Satisfactory references can be given.—London, April 5, 1851. 30

MINES.—MOLYNEUX & CO., MINING and GENERAL SHARE AGENTS, 34, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, 6, FINSBURY-PLACE SOUTH, and 6, WEST-STREET, FINSBURY-CIRCUS, have SHARES ON SALE in DIVIDEND-PAYING and OTHER MINES, which will ensure CAPITALISTS the safest and most unexceptionable investment.

MOLYNEUX & CO., grateful for past favours, beg to call the attention of their friends to their newly-occupied OFFICES, No. 34, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, where every attention will be paid to the PURCHASE or SALE OF SHARES. 31

*** Office hours from Ten to Four o'clock.

MESSRS. TREVARTON AND CO., MINING SHARE DEALERS AND BROKERS,—5, *ST. JAMES'S-STREET, PALL-MALL.* 32

MR. BELL WILLIAMS, MINE BROKER and VIEWER, 16, *CASTLE-STREET, LIVERPOOL.* 33

MR. JOHN DAVIES, MINING SHAREBROKER, *No. 38, TOWER-BUILDINGS, TOWER-GARDEN, LIVERPOOL.* 34

MINING SHARES.—Mr. HENRY VATCHER, EXETER, OFFERS his ADVICE and ASSISTANCE to PARTIES willing to INVEST in the ABOVE SECURITIES. Ten years' residence in Exeter, together with periodical visits to nearly all the Mines in Devon and Cornwall, enables him to become thoroughly acquainted with their respective merits.—Mr. VATCHER has at his command, at all times, practical and experienced agents, so that if any inspection is required, the same can be done without delay. 35

MINING AND RAILWAY OFFICES, No. 3, CASTLE-TERRACE, EXETER.—Mr. JOHN JURY, RAILWAY and MINING SHAREBROKER, OFFERS his SERVICES to CAPITALISTS in the PURCHASE or SALE of ANY DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY; and will be happy to point out a selection of such stock as appear the most eligible, from data that can only be arrived at by those who give an undivided attention to the subject.—Every information afforded (either in person or by letter) to capitalists wishing to invest or exchange their securities, and sales or purchases effected upon the best terms, and at one-half the commission usually charged. 36

THE MINING EXCHANGE, LONDON.—The popular prejudice against mining property—that it could never be dealt in but at extreme prices, and at uncertain periods—is now removed by the establishment of an open market, into which recognised agents and dealers only are admitted, subject to the government of an authorised committee. The facilities afforded by this market render mining shares, of legitimate character, as convertible as railway and other first-class public securities. The influx of capital with which the mining market will now be strengthened will necessarily give a new tone and improved value to mining property generally.

The subscribers can, therefore, now recommend it to their friends as a most desirable field for investment—most of the legitimate mines not only paying higher dividends than any other public securities, but with prospects more improving, and really attended with less risk, if only proper prudence is exercised in the selection of a judicious adventure.

The principle upon which the subscribers propose conducting their business is—to pledge themselves not to do any business on their own account, to confine themselves exclusively to a legitimate commission business, and their books will always be open to the inspection of their principals, that they may see the precise hour and the parties with whom their business had been transacted. In fact, all that can be required to insure the most implicit confidence between principal and agent will be carried out in the system adopted by the undersigned, and to which they are determined to adhere.

JAMES S. TRIPP AND CO. 37

Agents for the sale and purchase of shares in mines, railways, and other securities, government and foreign stocks, &c., Lombard-street Chambers, 38, Lombard-street, City.—Established 1839.

Original Correspondence.

THE "PRACTICAL MINER" ON THE NEW SCHOOL.

SIR,—In reply to "A Practical Miner," I would remind him that we live in the age when men are accomplishing wonders, and every branch of science appears to adopt the motto, "go-a-head." If we reflect for a moment on the mighty works accomplished within the last quarter of a century, we are ready to cry out, Where will the wondrous works of this new school end, and who will again say that the miner is not entitled to a leaf of that book, or that he is to the height of perfection, leaving no room for improvement? I am sure my friend will agree with us, and shortly become a convert to that school. I admit his remarks generally are just, such as I should expect from a practical miner, although there is something about his letter which casts a shadow on that signature. Still it enables him to point to others personally, without allowing them an equal advantage; to which, however, I give way, and beg to thank him for his interesting remarks. The information conveyed is what I have for some time wanted to get at; it quite agrees with my theory as to the uncertainty of lodes proving productive in a continuous line, and is a proof that nothing can be more absurd than the large portion of mining prospectuses holding out certainties of finding dividend-paying mines on a continuous line of lodes, which have proved productive when in a particular stratum, while in nearly every case the change of strata alters the contents of lodes, as my friend has clearly shown; and even in the same stratum, a few degrees deviation in the direction of the lode causes considerable variation in its produce. He has not shown the direction or declination of the strata about the productive part of the lode, neither am I particularly acquainted with its locality, still I venture to assume as a fact that it met the strata at this particular point at a *great angle*, either in direction or declination; while the smaller lodes appear to have overrun the larger ones at an angle of 30°. I should feel disappointed if it is not found, on inspection, to have had a double action on the large lode, and brought in the drainage of strata to the lode from its reverse side, without which it could not have passed into that lode; and on its passing through the lode, it cuts off every communication from the stratum to the main lode; the stratum of itself was not then sufficiently mineralised to even keep up the productiveness of the small lodes.

If my views are correct as to the direction of these lodes and strata, *and my theory holds good*, it would be physically impossible for the main lode to prove productive in depth without some further intersection, that again brought a length of drainage from the stratum to act on the lode. We might compare it to a tree planted in land that had but just sufficient liquid or nutritious food to sustain life. I would also venture to assert that all the extra productive copper lodes in the *two counties*, if minutely inspected, will be found to have an intersection of a lode or lodes, or something that had caused a double action from the stratum on the lode. My friend not having informed us if these lodes intersect nearly horizontal, or if they are dipping in an east or west direction, nor whether the stratum changes east and west, near where the ore ended, I unhesitatingly assert that some uncongenial change has taken place near where the ore gave out. The silver part of the question would render the subject too long for this letter, he not having informed us if the silver vein crossed the copper lode, or disappeared on meeting it. Silver is not a very favourable indication about our copper lodes. He says when this lode passed into Wheal Regent a change of strata took place, and it was worthless for some distance, but in the western part it produced some copper. Here also there is a change in the stratum, or a turn in the lode. On its passing into Charlestown United, the stratum is *greenstone*, which quite changed the character of the lode, and it became productive for tin. From this mine it passed into argillaceous schist, and it again became unproductive, and divested of all its metallic character, with the exception of iron; it then passed into or near the junction of granite, which ultimately produced iron. The interesting history of this lode bears out my practical and theoretical views, which have so often been before the public. These remarks are quite enough to convince every one engaged in mining that prospectuses got up with reference to directions or parallelism of lodes in paying mines is a mere delusion, without strong proof as to their abounding with favourable indications. Were I about to purchase shares in mines, I would avoid all those who issue such prospectuses, or attempt to ensure large profits, where the ore was not laid open to the eye of any inspector that independent parties might send.

"A Practical Miner" having so fairly given the history of this lode, showing its productiveness and unproductiveness under every change of strata, I would next follow him as to the real case, in which he is not very explicit, though he admits that every change of strata has changed the lode in appearance and contents. It is reasonable to suppose that these different substances which surround lodes *either feed or destroy them*, otherwise we might as well adopt the language of some of my former opponents, and say, "where it is, there it is;" or suppose it was squirted up through volcanic cracks.

During my long practice I have had a constant eye on natural occurrences, which, like most others, I use to assist theory, which is certainly true or false, and should be taken as doubtful evidence. I hope your readers will not think me presuming, when I tell them that, to my view, all lodes or mineral deposits are dependent on the earth's natural laws, which we should study to discover, as I believe many of them, if followed up, would be found comprehensive to man, and assist him in mining pursuits. I am aware that whoever attempts to bring these subjects before the public must expect opposition, which has but little effect on me. I am not in the least timid, still I have no wish to be offensive, when I state it as my real opinion that mine agents generally do not pay that attention to the angles of lodes and strata they should. They certainly must know that lodes can only be dependent on two things—viz.: the component parts of the stratum they pass through, or electricity from the great laboratory of Nature, which is sending forth her minerals in the shape of gases or solution, so near the surface as to be within the reach of man, where its active minerals, on meeting the drainage of the strata, combine and form large bodies of ore, in places where sudden checks on lodes take place, from either change of strata or intersection of lodes. The different descriptions of ore found in lodes is mainly dependent on the component parts of the strata; and I would ask my friend if his theoretical opinion leads him to believe that the killas near the junction of granite, where the Crinnis lode produced nothing but iron, was composed of the same parts as where it made the extraordinary bunch of copper at Crinnis; if so, I disagree with him. Notwithstanding my argument as to the near proximity of granite to good copper mines, it should not be laid down as a law that at or near all junctions of killas with granite good copper mines are to be found; this may hold good on one side of a granite hill, but not on the other. A deal of late has been said about mineralised strata, but I believe we are all deficient as to what is and what is not a mineralised stratum. I believe an eye view is not a sufficient test; even if a stratum is known to be mineralised, much will depend on its angle to the lode, and its cleavage and cross-heads.

I quite agree with "A Practical Miner" as to the absurdity of Crinnis lode ever being a crack. I remarked, last week, that the whole of the crust of our globe was made up with angular pieces between lodes; if these were produced by cracks, they must have been quite distinct masses. All practical men must be aware that the two sides of a lode never fit each other; they are concave on each side, where they make large bunches of ore. When ore is depositing Nature is acting and decomposing the adjoining rock, and liberally gives it ample room.

"A Practical Miner" has made some pointed comments on Mr. Coxworthy's letter of the 12th April, where he remarks on the earth liberating a vast amount of matter. In this I quite agree; it cannot be otherwise. Everything in Nature shows it. Although I am not inclined to go his length in supposing that the interior force is constantly opening cracks to liberate it, I believe it to be liberated through our lodes and veins. The magnetic current shows there is a constant circulation through the mother earth, and everything she sends forth again returns to her. I admire Mr. Coxworthy's views generally, and believe that if he had practice in mines, he would be so clear-sighted as to abandon the idea of lodes ever being cracks, or lifted from horizontal beds. Having promised, when time will permit, to lay my views on mining generally before your readers, I shall refrain from saying more for the present.

Wiveliscombe, April 30. N. ENNOR.

ON THE FORMATION OF METALLIC VEINS.

SIR,—I agree generally with the remarks of "A Practical Miner," of Camborne, of the 28th April. Although I am not aware that any of the *igneous* school go so far as to suppose the earth ever heated to such a degree as to vitrify every silicate, I have seen many charges drawn from furnaces where the silicates were imperfectly vitrified; and even from the pot, in assaying, I admit they are not to perfection for profitable purposes. I freely gave my *igneous* friend the advantage of supposing the granite mountains to be those badly-conducted or half-fused ones, otherwise I am at a loss to know how they account for their sterile heads being carried so high. Where they thoroughly vitrified, they would have overflown the adjoining rock, which is not the case. As to my belief that most of the lodes I mentioned will be found to contain their richest portion of ores near the surface I am still inclined to adhere, without stronger argument is produced than I have yet heard—*i. e.*, taking it as a general guide—there certainly may be here and there an exception, which should be narrowly investigated; and in nearly every case some rare occurrence will be found to have taken place, such as intersections of lodes, or the meeting, or change, or reverse of strata about the particular point the ore made. The law of nature on lodes is like everything else, bringing its produce so near the surface as to be within the reach of man and all creation. On tin, I would remark that I have seen hundreds of old men's workings opened, and excellent stones of tin found in the rubbish and in detached stones, a small distance from the back of the lode, where their bottoms would barely produce an edge of tin when bruised on a shovel. Then I ask—How many rich tin mines have we in the two counties 100 fms. deep? Are there 20 paying dividends? I could give a number of proofs on those subjects, if space would admit. In conclusion, I must add that I am highly pleased with his interesting letter.

I next turn my attention to "Argus," who appears to agree with my remarks of the 26th April on "go-a-head," as he appears rather impatient for my reply to the observations on Great Crinnis. Their non-appearance is not my fault; they were forwarded in due time. They may not meet all his latter questions, but from their being forwarded last week, he must take them as he finds them, until a future day. With regard to my general remarks on mining, it would be evidently intruding on your space to attempt bringing them out with other weekly letters. "Argus" must also bear in mind that I have other business to attend to, but I shall avail myself of the first opportunity which offers. Turning to the granite question, I would remind him I had no thought that he expected me to renew the subject, having before answered every question put, and proved granite to be near those mines. His latter questions interfered with the company's concerns, which I certainly thought we had no right to meddle with, neither would it be interesting. The question should be taken on its broad principles: to bring out this, I call on "Argus" to point out a copper mine in the western counties, two miles from granite, that ever paid 10,000*l.* profit. If that can be done, it certainly would enlighten the copper miners in the west. Crinnis is now shown to be one mile and a quarter from granite, and geologists attempt to lay it down as a law that granite is the primitive rock, and most times overlain by killas. Then I ask, what is the angle of declination? We might then nearly ascertain its distance from Crinnis Mine. Admitting it to be full one mile and a quarter, it is but a mere trifle when compared with the supposed crust of the earth. Or does he suppose that over the bounds of the great laboratory of Nature? If so, and he could show reasonable grounds to support it, I would decline further argument. May she not have sent forth some of her active matters through a thousand strata, to aid in forming that mighty mass.

Being pressed by friends to discuss this interesting subject, I should have no objection to do so, if "Argus" will lead the way, by showing all the most distant paying copper mines ever found in Cornwall and Devon from *tin and granite*. In all disputed cases, I will meet him on the spot in the most friendly way to investigate them; as those things, if proved and laid down as a law, would be found beneficial to the rising generation. N. ENNOR.

Wiveliscombe, May 6.

THE FORMATION AND PRODUCTION OF METALLIC VEINS.

SIR,—Your correspondent, "Verax," from his letter of the 30th April, seems to have sadly mistaken mine of the 21st. I wrote in relation to certain well-known facts regarding a mine in a particular locality, which presented phenomena connected with metallic deposits not very common, and wishing to see how far the new lights could explain them consistently with their theory; but it was far from my intention to hold out to the mining world, that because a lode was productive in a particular spot, it might not be expected to be at a mile or two off on the same course. On the contrary, I even hinted that the Great Crinnis vein might possibly be identical with the gold-producing quartz of California. At any rate, it seems pretty clear that the Gwennap and Camborne lodes are the same, and that they have been wonderfully productive of tin and copper ore for upwards of four miles on the course of them: and although there are exceptions to the rule, it is but fair to infer that a lode may be traced, and may prove productive at a mile, two, or three, or more, upon the run of a lode of a rich mine; and however I might prefer to work parallel to profitable ones, I should not fear but good mines might be met with on their course east and west; and there can be no doubt that it is very desirable to get hold of mining setts embracing such lodes, as a great inducement and recommendation to mining operations. I for one should not be likely to dissuade parties from such an undertaking. I cavil most at what I consider the absurdity of ascribing the production of metallic ores to the influence of a peculiar stratum; and I shall by-and-bye endeavour to show that the attempt to reduce it to rule is inconsistent with all experience and practice.

I am not acquainted with the parties in this neighbourhood referred to by "Verax" as jobbing in mines, and taking up setts miles from rich ones, and putting them forth to the public as perfect El Dorados, from their situation upon the junction of granite and killas, and cannot, therefore, afford them the benefit of my advice as he recommends. If such there be, they are not likely to do the mischief he apprehends, being mere pedlars in comparison with a different class of jobbers, non-residents of the county; and whatever may be his opinion, I should deem myself on safer grounds with the advice of a good practical miner of Cornwall, than with that of speculative theorists and professors. But to return to the practical question of mining. "Verax" says that within the extent of 500 fms. lodes are often bunchy, and produce different descriptions of minerals: I should say such is ever the case. In the mineral veins of Cornwall copper is rarely found unaccompanied by sulphur, arsenic, iron, zinc, &c., and their matrix fluate of lime or silica, and it often happens that they are all combined in the same stone. With reference to tin, it is different generally.

Will "Verax" permit me to ask him to point out any of the mining districts of Cornwall where the copper ore is found in isolated cavities in the middle of the rock, and totally unconnected with any vein. I venture to predict he does not point out a single instance where copper ore of the slightest value was ever produced under such circumstances. An instance of a trifling deposit of copper pyrites occurred in the neighbourhood of Camelford, another in St. Stephens (at Storra Gurns), and another in Crowan, all in the granite formation, and perhaps elsewhere; but where in the county has the produce been worth a shilling? The Parys Mountains in Anglesey, and even the Burra Burra Mines, and others in distant countries may be exceptions, and so with respect to tin, which has frequently been met with in isolated situations; but it has not been difficult to account for it. It seems, however, pretty certain that the great deposits of tin in the cabonas of St. Ives Consols and Balnoon were connected with a leading vein.

"Verax" refers to the work of Mr. Hopkins on Terrestrial Magnetism, "as clearly showing that the contents of lodes are dependant on the quality of the rocks they intersect, and that they change and vary in quality according to their bounding rocks and their intersecting cross-courses." He will, therefore, perhaps on some future day favour us with the facts upon which his theory is founded; because as thousands of your readers have never seen the work, it would otherwise be to them mere broad assertion, unsupported by proof. It has come under my notice, but I am not sufficiently acquainted with its merits just now to hazard an opinion. Are we to understand that the metallic contents of the veins are solely attributable to the strata through which they chance to pass? If so, his theory is wholly at variance with practice, for either the veins were at one period simply fissures or cracks, which supposition is not reconcileable with that which I have before related of Crinnis, or they must have been previously filled with some foreign substances, which underwent decomposition to give place to the deposit of metallic ore. But where, then, did that become deposited in turn? It could not have been annihilated. The immense courses of ore met with in North Roskear were imbedded in one adamantine stratum of greenstone, without a fissure or cavity; and their great caunter, one of their most productive lodes, showed no semblance of a lode within 80 or 90 fms. of the surface, and such was the case in the adjoining mine, Seton, and it was there their sole dependance. Still no variation of the stratum can be detected. I am, however, prepared to admit that the quality of a lode is in some way affected by a change of the stratum, at the same time that I deny the possibility of establishing a rule upon it. In North Roskear, when the lodes pass from greenstone into a softer one (argillaceous schist), they become poor and impoverished. In Tresavean, as they pass from the granite into schist, the effect is the same; and such, too, as far as can yet be seen, is the case with Carn Brea, where their lodes pass into the schist rock at their eastern extremity. On the contrary, the Crenver Outfield and Wheal Abraham lodes, were remarkably rich, but totally failed as they approached the granite range. In Dolcoath, however, the reverse of both was seen, the lodes being equally productive in passing from granite into greenstone.

There was an extraordinary feature, however, in these lodes, as they continued their course easterly through Cook's Kitchen, which deserves especial notice. In the palmy days of this mine, two of their lodes were remarkably rich in the grey sulphuret of copper—I believe worth upwards of 200*l.* per fm. respectively. The stratum was granite; and as they differred from each other in their underlie, or diagonal dip, it was known that about the 60 fm. level (if my recollection serves me) they would fall in with each other; and a shaft was sunk to cut them at their intersection; and, being so very rich apart, a rich gulf of ore was reckoned upon where they united. No little surprise, therefore, was excited at the result, for at their junction they had passed into a rich course of tin; but it was attended with no apparent alteration of the stratum. The mine has since, like its neighbour (Tincroft), on the same veins, essentially become a tin mine. Though parallel with the tin, there is a large and productive copper lode; and the same lodes, as is well known, continuing into Carn Brea, have been enormously rich in both metals.

On reference to the north-eastern part of the county, we find the mines of St. Agnes productive of tin and copper; and thence entirely from Perran St. George Mine a schist or clay-slate formation. Wheal Leisure was rich in copper. Budnick, about a mile further east, astonishly rich in tin. About a mile further on, are situate the rich silver-lead mines, Wheal Golden and Penhale. Still further on, near Padstow, was discovered Wheal Jubilee, which produced large quantities of antimonial copper ore. East of the River Camel, we again find the lead-producing veins of Pentire Glaze and Wheal Caroline; whilst in the neighbourhood of St. Cue and Port Isaac large masses of antimony were obtained; and I once more report as a remarkable fact that the strata from which those several metals were taken, seemed to be alike in every instance. And how does this accord with the dictum of Mr. Hopkins, according to "Verax," that the metallic products are solely dependent on the stratum in which they happen to be imbedded?

I have a difficulty in making out what "Verax" means by introducing the Devon Great Consols, Par Consols, and West Wheal Buller, at the close of his letter. A very ordinary practical miner might have been the discoverer of all or either of them. It is more than 80 years ago that, discovering the lode which now forms the Par Consols, I applied for a grant of the ground; but the lord of the soil refused to grant for mining purposes. The back of West Wheal Buller, from the fine gossan laid open there many years since, was well known; but it was also well known to be so hold that it was useless to apply for it. That such a splendid gossan as I have seen in the Devon Great Consols since that mine has been put to work should have remained unwrought so long may well be matter of astonishment. West Wheal Buller is in the granite, but the Devon Great Consols and Par Consols are in schist, and, to all appearance, the character of the stratum is precisely similar.

I shall hope to see how "Verax" purposes to make these facts coincide with his theory; and shall afterwards, perhaps, bring the question of cross-courses, as well as many practical facts connected with other mines, more prominently before the public.—A PRACTICAL MINER: *Camborne, May* 5.

THE FORMATION AND PRODUCTION OF METALLIC VEINS.

SIR,—I can readily comprehend that to an individual whose whole life has been devoted to practical investigation in one branch of enquiry, and whose train of thought, through a long period of time, has been misdirected by the teachers in all branches of science, my principles should at first appear "amusing;" but if when "A Practical Miner" shall be restored to health, and his mind no longer under the depressing influence of bodily infirmities, he will devote another hour or two to a reconsideration of my papers, and those by Mr. Lee Stevens, which appeared in your Journal of 1849, I think that in his estimation my "theory" will grow into a deduction from well-established facts, and your correspondent, I feel well assured, will also satisfy himself that I am not chargeable with those gross inconsistencies which he attaches to me.

If it be not the purpose of your correspondent to criticise or review, at least he should guard himself against misrepresentation; and as it appears to be his intention to devote another "hour of idleness" to your columns, I shall feel obliged by his stating in which of my papers I refer the production of the mineral kingdom to the "agency of *internal pressure*," an opinion he especially attaches to me, although an absurdity to the subversion of which all my reasoning in No. 6, of "Atmospheric Influences" tends, and the demonstration of which I attempted in one of the preceding papers, wherein it is observed that it is difficult to comprehend how a contracting body can possess an *upheaving* influence, or, in other words, "pressure from below," or an "internal pressure." Hours of idleness, generally speaking, are devoted to evil purposes; and although it is not the purpose of your correspondent, "in the present instance," to criticise, still he does not hesitate in associating my papers with "an exquisitely ridiculous work designated the *Age of Light*;" which, combined with the misrepresentation contained in the first paragraph, cannot fail with the unthinking portion of your readers, in producing a most pernicious influence.

Your correspondent is evidently one who *has* written, and is not devoid of understanding. I have carefully perused his letter, and given consideration to the facts which he so lucidly describes, but can discover nothing at variance with my principles; I may, therefore, not be deemed unreasonable in expressing a hope that, when we may be favoured with those facts which "on some future day may serve to shake the confidence of the theoretical geologist in his own rules," it may also be shown wherein those facts are opposed to the principles referred to; and "A Practical Miner" being evidently more accustomed to the use of the pen than the pick, if his name were attached to his letter it would give increased weight to his views. FRANKLIN COXWORTHY.

Canterbury-place, Lambeth-road, May 4. Author of *Electrical Condition*.

ON THE NATURE AND ORIGIN OF LODES—A QUESTION.

SIR,—I have been amused at the contest between Messrs. Ennor and Richardson, respecting two of the elements; and, having just perused Mr. W. Forster's *Treatise on the Stratification of the Coal and Lead District in the North of England*, I make an extract therefrom for their combined or separate solution. In one of the rich lead veins of the celebrated Hudgill Burn Mine, on Alston Moor, the following curious fact occurred:—"About 50 fms. below the surface, *in the vein surrounded by galena*, was found *a piece of wood*, 6 in. long, and about 4 inches in breadth, not in a fossil state, but like a chip, or piece broken from a tree, rather convex on one side."

Did this piece of wood drift into the vein while it was an open fissure, and previous to the existence of the ore and veinstone by which it became filled?—or how do they account for its getting there and remaining in the state found? These questions may puzzle those of a still hotter temperament. I shall be glad to find the advocates of the igneous theory expatiate a little thereon for the edification of the world, and—ARGUS (of Truro): *May* 1.

MINING EXCHANGE.

SIR,—In giving your valuable support to this Exchange, it is necessary to act with great discretion, and qualify your observations, and bear in mind that the Mining Exchange is only supported by a body of *dealers in shares*, uncontrolled by any independent power.

Some of the attempted remedies, if not duly watched, are liable to become degenerated into a monopolized evil, which may prove as bad to legitimate mining as the one long complained of. Some capitalists have been led, from some remarks in the *Mining Journal*, to suppose that what is called the official Mining List contains all the mines that are good, or, at all events, none but good ones, and that those in the other list are all bad ones. Both these opinions are not only incorrect, but extremely dangerous to small capitalists, if encouraged by unqualified observations.

It is pleasing to observe a desire amongst some mining brokers to correct the abuses in mining speculations, and the endeavour to establish a regular mining mart; but it must, at the same time, be remembered, that they cannot hold themselves responsible for the doings of all their members, nor of the real intrinsic value of all the specs they may promote, or bring forward to the notice of the public. To suppose that such a body of brokers, who meet together to protect their own interests, is sufficient security to the mining public, and to warrant your recommending them in so strong a language to proceed there, not merely for buying and selling, but actually for advice and protection, is contrary to all experience.

No discreet person would think of going to the Poultry Auction Mart for advice on the intrinsic value of the articles sold there or by their brethren. If the object be to *buy* or *sell*, a respectable broker is the proper quarter to go to. But advice on the real value of property is quite another affair; it requires practical knowledge in the matter, and disinterestedness combined, to give a just opinion. However respectable the above may be, it would not be right for you to go further than to watch their proceedings, and give them full credit for all their fair dealings; but only to the extent of your own knowledge, and not from hearsay. Many of the abuses that have been, and are being corrected, are effected by other means; and it is to be hoped that the public will be still more enlightened in such matters. All parties will support their own schemes, be they good, bad, or indifferent, and although it is to be hoped that many of the abuses will be corrected, yet, from the very nature and excitement of mining, the interests of those dealing in shares, and other causes, it is necessary that capitalists should still act with extreme caution, and be well advised by disinterested parties before making investments with any hope of profitable results.—EVAN HOPKINS: *May* 5.

TREVOOLE MINE, NEAR CAMBORNE.

SIR,—I find that "Argus" does not clearly perceive the intention of the promoters of this work as I meant to express it in my letter; and I am glad, therefore, that he has given me an opportunity of setting him right respecting it. Of the 256 shares into which the mine is divided, 140 are now taken up by very respectable parties, of whom I will name a few—Humphry Willyams, Esq., M.P.; H. S. Stokes, Esq.; John Bickford, Esq.; Mr. R. C. Job; the Dolcoath mine agents; and, since I last addressed you, the firm of the Cornish Copper Company have taken 20 shares, thereby reducing the number of unappropriated shares from 136 to 116. These, with many other adventurers, are gentlemen of substantial means. It is not intended that the present adventurers holding the 136 shares shall stand in a different position from those who may come in and take up the remaining 116 shares, who will have to pay merely their own quota of costs. There is no premium solicited—the object of the promoters being simply to work the mine, which they believe will well repay the adventurers the required outlay. The cost to the present time, as I before stated, is about 500*l.*, or about 40*s.* per share; and it will probably require a further sum of about 5000*l.* to erect buildings, supply machinery, and to fairly test the mine—in all, say 5500*l.*

I have had an opportunity, of which I availed myself, of inspecting some of the books kept during the late working, from which I draw a most conclusive argument in favour of an effectual working. From the old setting-book, I gather something like evidence that the mine was not topped on account of poverty; but I am credibly informed that it was stopped solely for the following reasons:—Insufficient power to drain the mine, having had only a 30-in. engine, and the inability of some of the adveaturers to meet the calls which were due for cost.

I subjoin extracts from the setting-book, from which you may form an opinion of the state of the mine immediately before the stopping of it. The pitwork was set to be drawn up on the 6th January, 1829. The following is the tribute setting for November and December, 1828:—The back of the 68 fm. level (and there is only one level below it), 6*s.* 8*d.* in 1*l.*; the 68 ditto, 10*s.*; the 68 ditto, 10*s.*; the 68 ditto, 11*s.*; the 55 ditto, 10*s.*; the 68 ditto, 10*s.*; the 50 ditto, 10*s.*; the bottom of the 45 ditto, 10*s.*; with others varying from 11*s.* to 12*s.* 6*d.* in 1*l.*

It should be remarked that those pitches would now, owing to the improved method of working, and the difference in the price of materials and labour, make at least 2*s.* in 1*l.* in favour of the company; therefore, the 6*s.* 8*d.* pitch in the 68 fm. level would, at this time, set for about 5*s.* in 1*l.*

Tutwork setting for the last month—viz., December, 1828:—The 78 fathom level east, eight men, at 5*s.* in 1*l.*, 2*l.* 15*s.* per fm.; 68 west, four men, at 5*s.* ditto, 3*l.*; 68 east, four men, at 5*s.* ditto, 2*l.*; 60 west, two men, at 5*s.* ditto, 2*l.* 10*s.*; 60 cross-cut north, two men, 2*l.*; 20 west, two men, at 5*s.* ditto, 2*l.*; 20 east, two men, at 5*s.* ditto, 1*l.* 15*s.*; 60 north, 2 fathoms to cut the lode, 5*l.* ditto; and the 60 south, 2*l.* This tutwork setting also shows no intention of

stopping, as they drove and sunk 27 fathoms of ground in that month to make greater facilities for working on copper.

I see from the account of sales of copper ore (the amount of which, from the ticketing papers, I have before me) that the ores sold in Oct., 1828, realised 170*l.*; those sold in Nov., 270*l.*; and those in Dec., 1828, and Jan., 1829 (being I am informed, the produce of Dec. working), was 411*l.* 12*s.*! I do not know another mine stopped under such circumstances. I state these facts from no interested motive, having as yet no share in the mine, but from a desire that all the remaining shares may be taken up, and the mine set to work and fairly developed. It is situated in the best copper district in the world, where nearly every mine has been, is, or is likely to be, rich. R. SYMONS.

Truro, May 6.

GWENNAP MINES.

SIR,—"Argus" is quite correct in assuming that I am satisfied to find things as they are at the United Mines, but he is in error in supposing that the removal of the engines, &c., was a subject of my *conjecture*. I had no such conjecture. "Argus" furnished a very gloomy representation of the mines in Gwennap, foreboding the dismissal of many hundreds of persons from their employment, when it occurred to me that, in such an event, the Treskerby and contiguous mines were fit to be the scene of labour for the whole of those persons, and that the removal of the machinery thither was *eligible*; but I had no [illegible] for such removal. So far from that, I wish the present adventurers success in their great undertaking.—R. SYMONS: *Truro, May 6.*

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS IN THE PENNANT AND CRAIGWEN CONSOLIDATED LEAD MINING COMPANY.

SIR,—A meeting is to be held on the 21st inst. to propose the issuing of additional shares, or increasing the capital of the company, and to re-consider the question of disposing of the Pennant sett. I think it would be advisable, before the meeting for the above purpose be held, that Mr. Evan Hopkins, or some other competent person, be sent over to report on the present and future prospects of the mines, likewise on the present system of management; the report to be published in the *Mining Journal* before the proposed meeting, on the 21st inst., or as soon as possible. When the call of 8*s.* per share was made, to be paid by instalments of 2*s.* each, the chairman, in answer to a question, said all the money would not be wanted, but wished to have the power to call up the whole 8*s.* per share, if necessary. Since then we have paid a call of 10*s.* per share, with no better prospects than before, and now the directors wish to increase the capital of the company. The Pennant Mine, which we were told was to pay the whole costs of the mines by the sale of umber, appears now to be only a dead weight to the company, and which the directors are axious to get rid of. What can be the cause of this great change in the Pennant sett, from which we were led to expect such splendid results. I think, for the satisfaction of the shareholders, before any more capital is expended, the advice of some competent person on the state of the mines and management, and, if necessary, to propose some more efficient plan than at present employed to develope the resources of the mines, ought to be taken, and if found to be advantageous to the company, to be acted upon immediately. A SHAREHOLDER.

Manchester, May 6.

THE ST. STEPHEN'S GRANITE HILLS—STANAGWYN.

SIR,—Though this is the first appearance of my name in your columns, I cannot refrain from giving you some little information touching a note of yours in your last paper, in which you tell us a correspondent at Fowey, interested in my welfare 10 years ago, had doubted both the quantity and quality of the grey copper ores to be obtained from the granite hills of St. Stephens, which bear my name. I heard with pleasure some years ago that our enlightened Member, Sir Charles Lemon, desirous to remove the only slur upon the character of our mining agents—the want of a scientific education—had, at great expense to himself, originated, and would have endowed, a mining college at Truro. His patriotic designs were not accepted by the larger body of mining adventurers, which is now a subject of regret to many of the most influential of the opponents of his design. Had a mining school existed in the youth of your correspondent at Fowey, such is his energy of character, I am well assured he would have embraced and profited by its advantages. But Providence had otherwise ordained, and had allotted the vast stones of mineral wealth within my breast to other more inquisitive, perhaps more persevering, miners. These have had assayed the produce of some hundred tons of grey copper ore and sulphuret of tin, which are to be seen, and have been seen by hundreds within the last fortnight, on the attle piles of your correspondent, in the hedges around his works, and in the 100 tons he broke and deserted in the adit level. The assays of Mr. John Michell, of Calenick, Mr. Christoe and others, of Truro, as well as at Redruth, enable me to tell the public that the bulk of the copper ore in its present state is worth for sale from 4*l.* to 5*l.* per ton. The lode is opened on for 15 fms. only at the adit level east of an elvan-course, and is 24 ft. wide in the present excavation, but as the granite wall is only seen 5 fms. up at the top of the stopes on the south side, it remains for the present company to remove the ore which is visible on every side, above and below still wider, and to ascertain the real extent of the lode. I can appeal to mine agents, assay-masters, sample-takers of the copper companies, and adventurers in other mines, who have within the last 10 days numerously inspected the works, and admitted the accuracy of the statement which first appeared in your columns. Assays have also been taken from the ore as it is broken from the adit end, and they give from 12 to 15¾ per cent. of copper, besides a large quantity of sulphuret of tin. I do not like to speak ill of an old friend, such as your correspondent at Fowey, but I cannot allow him to mislead the public, or to injure the property of the present adventurers, which would be the case had his statements to you and to the public in Cornwall not been as publicly contradicted. Trusting that my new masters will not limit their efforts to the employment of four men and a superintendent captain, I drop my pen for the present, still weeping, as for the last 10 years, the *green** tears of neglect; but hoping for that speedy display of my hoarded wealth which the present company have promised, and which I shall be well pleased to communicate to you.

St. Stephens, May 6. STANAGWYN.

* The walls are clothed with green carbonate of copper.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

SOUTH MARIA MINE.

SIR,—Knowing that parties are circulating reports to the effect that they possess, or have a grant to possess, South Maria Mine, I again caution gentlemen not to be misled by mining brokers or sett vendors; and inform all parties that South Maria Company have 6½ years yet unexpired of their present term—that they have a claim, by a duly-attested agreement, on the landowners to grant the present adventurers a new term of 21 years for a specific sum, which they intend adhering to. The present company still possess the mine and works, and will dispute their rights with any interfering party. Gentlemen, wishing an interest in the mine, perhaps, may be accommodated, on application to me, at my office, King-street, Tavistock.

Tavistock, May 8. S. SECCOMBE, Purser.

CALIFORNIA.—Accounts have been received to the 15th March, which represent the yield of the mines as continuing about the same. There was no end to the discoveries of veins of gold in quartz, and new and rich placers. On the Mokelumne gold was found in large quantities on the sides and summits of hills. The northern mines on Trinity, Scott's, Klamath, and other rivers and creeks still attracted much attention, and many had gone thither.

Specimens of the black sand of the Gold Bluffs had been received at San Francisco, which yielded $3 14 cents. to the lb.; a result which more than fulfilled the expectations of the cautious. Accounts from the interior state, that a new and safer route for emigrants over the Sierra Nevada had been discovered. From the *Pacific News* of the 15th March, we learn, "The richest mine yet discovered is located in the Santa Clara Valley, about 12 miles from San Jose, which is worked by an individual company, who hold possession under the old Mexican title of 'denouncement.' At this mine a large number of furnaces are in operation. These furnaces resemble in appearance a long steam-boiler, set in brick, with fires underneath. The cinnabar, or quicksilver ore, is thrown into the boiler, left from 30 to 40 hours, by which time it is smelted, when the quicksilver, being then in a fluid state, is drawn off in vessels, as in iron founderies. The ore does not require to be crushed, except to a convenient size for the boilers. The colour of the ore is vermillion, resembling red chalk, immense piles of which are constantly on hand, prepared for the smelting process, and which not unfrequently yields 50 per cent.; sometimes the net profits yielding as high as $1000 per day. The mine is worked by Mexicans and Chilians, who carry the ore in hide sacks upon their shoulders from the bottom of the vein to the opening above, a distance of between 300 and 400 feet. The mine is probably the richest in the world, and, with the same facilities and machinery used elsewhere, would yield most enormously, far beyond even what is now produced. At one time during the past season there were 8000 *cargas*, or mule loads, of the ore laying at the mouth of the mine, each *carga* being 300 lbs., or an aggregate of 2,400,000 lbs. At an average yield of 50 per cent. the product would be 1,200,000 lbs. of pure quicksilver, which, at a market value of $1 per pound, would yield the enormous sum of $1,200,000. This finds its way to the market in one direction or another, but its value is enhanced by the fact that California itself affords a good market, large quantities being used in separating fine particles of gold from the sand dirt, which cannot be procured in the ordinary mode of washing."

Letters from San Francisco, dated March 15th, say,—"Over 100 tons of quicksilver from the Almaden Mine are about to be exported to Mazatlan, which is by far the largest shipment of this article ever made at any one time from this state. It will soon be one of our principal articles of export."

RESIN IN LAMP OILS.—The addition of a small quantity of resin to lamp oils greatly increases their illuminating power, and renders them less liable to coagulate.

WARING'S PATENT COAL-CUTTING MACHINES.

Fig. 1.

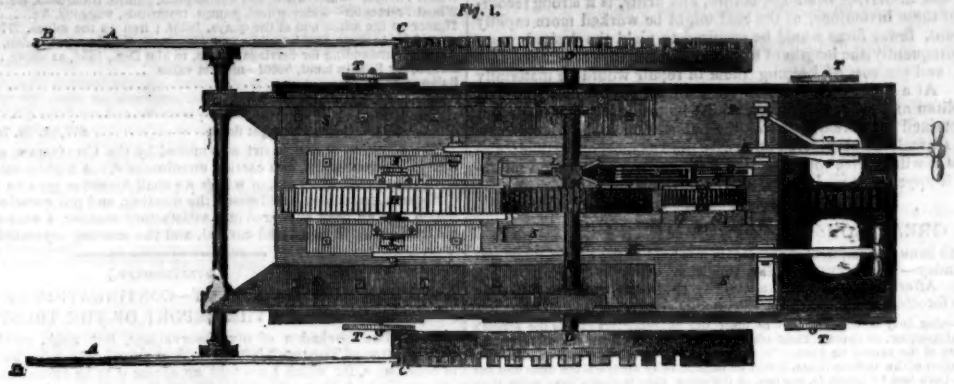


Fig. 2.

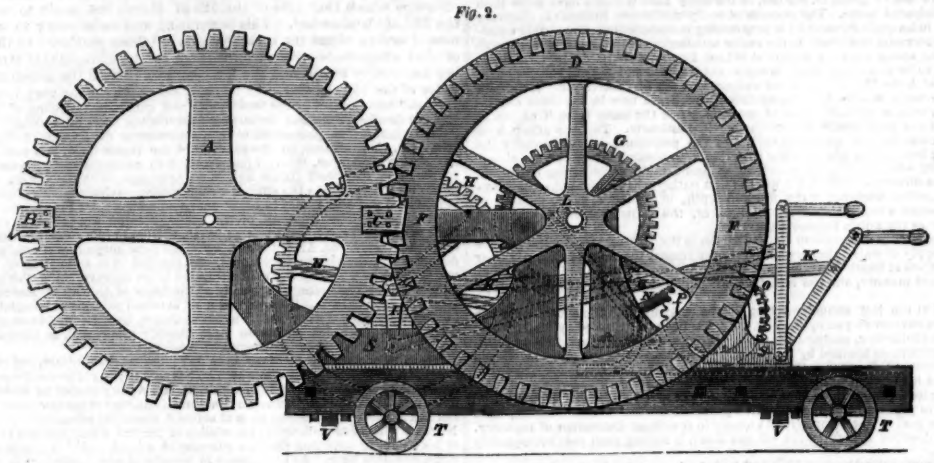
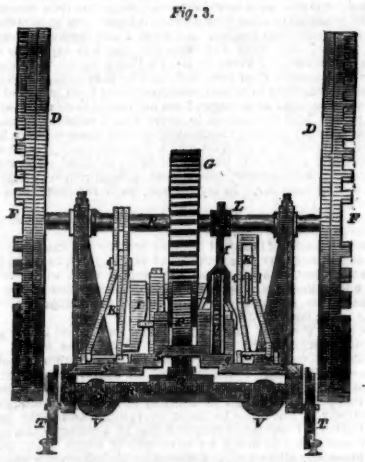


Fig. 3.



BY JOSHUA RICHARDSON, F.G.S., M. INST. C.E.

"Man is a tool-using animal," says the illustrious Teufelsdröckh in *Sartor Resartus*, "of which truth clothes are but one example; and surely if we consider the interval between the first wooden dibble fashioned by man and those Liverpool steam-carriages, we shall note what progress he has made. He digs up certain black stones from the bosom of the earth, and says to them—'*Transport me and this luggage at the rate of five-and-thirty miles an hour;*' and they do it." The progress which has been made during the present century in assisting and alleviating human labour by the substitution of mechanical contrivances, and the employment of natural agencies, is truly amazing. The application of scientific principles to numerous practical purposes has not only increased the power of production, but has very materially tended to reduce the cost of our manufactures. To steam-power we are mainly indebted for our commercial pre-eminence; and to its varied developments we owe most of the comforts and luxuries, and many of the indispensable necessaries, of civilised life. We need only refer to the manufactories employed in the fabrication of cotton, wool, flax, and silk goods, to instance the advantages obtained by the use of machinery and steam-power in assisting human labour. According to M'Culloch, 350,000 persons are thus employed in England and Wales, who are assisted by machinery of 83,000 horse-power. As the majority of the persons so employed are females, and a great proportion of the whole are boys and girls, we may fairly presume that the effective result of the machinery is at least twice as much as that of the persons employed; and, therefore, the fabrics thus manufactured with the assistance of mechanical power is equal to three times the amount that could be produced by human labour alone. As the price of the manufactured article mainly depends on the amount of labour expended on its fabrication, the one is diminished as the other is lessened. The authority already quoted states that this amazing power is created by the consumption of 1,700,000 tons of coal, which is estimated to cost 850,000*l.* If we average the wages at 10*s.* per week each person, the cost of this power is equal in money value to the labour of 32,700 persons. The saving, therefore, accomplished by the use of steam-power and machinery is equal to the labour of 700,000 persons, less by 32,700=667,300, which, at 10*s.* per week, amounts to the amazing sum of upwards of 17,000,000*l.* per annum; or, in other words, were these goods manufactured by human labour alone, they would have cost 27,000,000*l.*, whereas they now only cost 10,000,000*l.*, thereby enabling us to obtain that for 4½*d.* for which, otherwise, we should have to pay 1*s.* Many other instances might be given of the great and immediate benefits to be derived from the use of machinery as an auxiliary to manual labour, "of which truth clothes are but one example," were it necessary; but the best proof which can be adduced is open to every one's observation, and is to be found in its almost universal adoption. But it is a remarkable circumstance that coal itself—the prime agent of mechanical power, and without which the steam-engine would be a useless toy—is still produced after "the fashion of the first wooden dibble," unaided by any of those mechanical contrivances by which the labour bestowed upon it might be diminished, and its price reduced. The tools employed in excavating it are of the simplest and most primitive descriptions, and require the utmost conceivable amount of bodily exertion to render them effective. The pick, the shovel, and the wedge, with the occasional use of gunpowder, are all the aids which are conferred upon the miner to enable him to "dig up those certain black stones from the bosom of the earth" with which such wonders are performed in the various applications of steam-power. The coal-hewer is obliged to earn his bread not merely by the sweat of his brow, but by the profuse perspiration of his whole body, in the close and sooty caverns of the mine, unassisted by any mechanical inventions to mitigate his arduous labour, or to improve his means of performing it. The existing mode of mining coal is very defective, not only as regards the severity of the labour which it imposes, but as necessarily inducing a great waste of this valuable material, and deteriorating the quality of that which is obtained. Any invention, therefore, which will remedy or lessen these evils is of very great importance, not only to the hewer and mineowner, but to the consumer of coal; and it is with great pleasure that we submit to our readers the ingenious contrivances for cutting coal, which have been patented by Mr. C. H. Waring, of the Neath Abbey Iron and Coal-Works; and the machines may now be seen in the Exhibition, Hyde Park—they are numbered 305, in class 6 ("manufacturing machines,") and are placed near the geometrical staircase and the marine engines. The invention is described as "improvements in machinery for cutting and working coal, stone, slate, fire-clay, and similar substances," and "consists in applying cutting wheels, driven by machinery, and constructed as described, for the purpose of cutting grooves in coal, or other substance in the pit or quarry, and thus facilitating the operation of detaching it, and dispensing with the use of gunpowder for blasting."

The engravings show the vertical machine, which is especially adapted for driving headways, bordes, and drifts. Fig. 1 is a plan, fig. 2 an elevation, and fig. 3 an end view. A, A are two cutting wheels—each being toothed and furnished with two cutters, fixed in sockets, at B and C; the cutters are the same as those described in the horizontal machine. The wheels, A, A, are driven by two wheels, D, D, fixed on the shaft, E, and provided with teeth on the face, which gear into the wheels, A, A. Each of these wheels has two spaces, F, F, to allow of the passage of the cutters. These wheels are driven by the wheels, G and H. The wheel, H, may be driven in various ways; it is here represented as being driven by hand by means of the cranks, I, and connecting rods, K. On the shaft, E, is a small projection, L, which in each revolution depresses the lever, M, which is again pressed up by a spring. This lever carries the pauls, N, which act on the ratchet wheel, O, and turns the wheel, P, which gears into the rack, Q, on the carriage, R. The frame of the machine, S, works in slides on R, and is thus advanced gradually against the face of the coal, until the cutting wheels have penetrated to their greatest depth; the machine is then run back, and the coal is broken out by hand. The wheels, T, T, are used in moving the machine backwards or forwards, and are scotched when the machine is cutting. The wheels, V, V, are used for moving the machine sideways—two pieces of timber being laid for them to run upon. If required, the machines may easily be arranged to cut inclined grooves, instead of horizontal or vertical ones; and, although described as operating upon coal only, they are applicable to cutting and working stone, slate, fire-clay, and other similar substances.

We have also received the engravings of the machine for cutting horizontal grooves; but we think those already given will prove sufficient, with the subjoined particulars, to render the invention intelligible to our readers. The cutting wheel is furnished with cutters, fixed in sockets on its edge. Two cutters are generally used—one of which is of the bird-mouth or V-form, and the other is of a pointed or spade form. The V and pointed cutters, acting in succession, break away the coal much more effectually, and require less power, than if both cutters were of the same form. The form of the cutters may be varied, but it is advisable always to use two or more dissimilar cutters on the same wheel. The machine may be driven by steam, water, or other power. The whole machine is placed on a rail, or tramway, on which it is gradually advanced along the face of coal by means of a chain, fixed at each end of the face of the coal, and passes round the shaft, which receives a slow motion from the wheel and an endless screw on the shaft of the cutting wheel. A long narrow horizontal groove is thus cut along the face of the coal, which is afterwards broken out by hand. If desired, the machine may carry two cutting wheels, placed one above the other, so as to cut two grooves in the coal, and allow of the removal of the intermediate mass at one operation. The cutting wheel is provided with sockets, N, N, set in the opposite direction to those before-mentioned; so that by shifting the cutters, and reversing the motion, the machine will cut in in returning back along the face of the coal. The peculiar method of driving the cutting wheel enables it to cut a groove of a depth nearly equal to its radius. It may, however, be driven like the wheels of the vertical cutting machine, or by a spur or bevel-wheel on its axis, in which case the cutting wheel may consist simply of arms, with the cutters fixed to their extremities.

When the machines are worked by hand, two light seats are attached to each machine, so that the men may work it in the same posture and with a similar motion to men rowing a boat; thus the greatest effective force of labour is obtained without distressing the men. In this way, it has been ascertained that a man can exert a force of 40·955 lbs. at the rate of 220 ft. per minute; whilst at a winch-handle he only exerts a force of 28·637 lbs., which makes a difference of 43 per cent. in favour of the former mode of working.

The objects contemplated in this invention are to alleviate labour, increase the quantity of coal obtained in a given time, and to improve the quality, or rather the market price, of the coal. These machines, and various modifications of them, have been used in the collieries belonging to the Neath Abbey Company with satisfactory results; and the numerous experiments which have been made with them have realised the benefits which were anticipated from them.

It was found that two men worked the machine with ease in hard anthracite and in tough bituminous coal, and that the labour was much less severe than cutting the coal in the usual way. This will be more apparent when it is recollected that, in hewing with the pick or mandril, the collier is frequently obliged to work in a stooping or lying posture, and, consequently, the weight of the pick falls on his arms, and materially lessens the muscular force exerted on the coal. By the machine his whole force is concentrated and directed to the object; so that it is obvious that there must be a saving of labour and, consequently, of expence. From a series of experiments, it has been ascertained that coal which cost 1*s.* 4*d.* per ton when hewed in the ordinary way, only cost 9*d.* per ton when cut with the machine, thereby saving in this item of expenditure 7*d.* per ton. But the chief advantage and greatest gain to be derived from the use of these machines is in the diminished proportion of small coal that is made, and the sound, uncracked, or unshattered condition in which the large coal is obtained; so that not only is a much greater quantity of large produced, but its market price is augmented, in consequence of its ability to bear carriage, and to move about without "falling" or becoming small. It has been found, on repeated and careful observations, that the extra profit thus realised is at least 9*d.* per ton; thus, with the saving in hewing, and the improvement in the market value of the coal, an additional profit of 1*s.* 4*d.*

per ton may be realised by the employment of these machines. The saving in time, too, in driving headings, bordes, and drifts, is a strong recommendation of these inventions, as the coal might be worked more rapidly than at present, fewer faces would be required to yield the desired quantity, and, consequently, the lengths of headings and airways required would be lessened, and the cost of keeping them in repair would be materially diminished. At a time when there is such an outcry for cheap coal by the metropolitan and other consumers, whilst its producers complain that the prices obtained are unremunerative, the publication of this valuable invention can scarcely be considered otherwise than as most opportune; and we trust that it will receive that attention from colliery owners and managers which, it appears to us, its great merits obviously deserve.

DEVON GREAT CONSOLS COPPER MINING COMPANY.

The seventh annual meeting of shareholders was held at the offices, Bucklersbury, on Monday—W. A. THOMAS, Esq. (chairman of the board of directors), in the chair. After the usual preliminaries the chairman read the following report of the directors:—

It is the pleasing duty of the directors to meet the shareholders at this the seventh general annual meeting, to request their adoption of a balance-sheet, exhibiting profits exceeding those of the preceding year.

On examination of the various items, it will be satisfactorily observed the mine cost per ton of ore has been less by about 4s. per ton, at the same time the ores have more than realised their anticipated value. The erection of costly machinery (unless the discovery of other valuable lodes shall demand it) is progressing to completion. The second water-wheel is now in successful operation, to the entire satisfaction of the engineer and agents of the mines. The steam-drawing engine at Wheal Emma is doing its required duty, and another one, to be erected between Wheals Anna Maria and Josiah, and the adaption of that now at Anna Maria to grinding and sawing, are contracted for. It must be admitted that the water-wheels, working models of which are now in the Great Exhibition, are, as a whole, a splendid piece of machinery; at the same time, it cannot be denied that they have been costly beyond the original estimate. This has arisen from unforseen circumstances not under the control of the projectors, more especially the extraordinary inclemency of the weather since the commencement of the wheel last erected, interfering with the progress of the works, and thereby considerably enhancing the expense. The directors, however, trust the first outlay will be more than compensated by the economical workings of the mines in depth, inasmuch as water exhibits in one important feature a superiority over steam-power, the former not increasing in the ratio of the latter as the mines become deeper.

In order to be perfectly independent of other parties in the protection of the leat and the uninterrupted supply of water, the directors have purchased the weir across the Tamar from the adventurers of South Maria Mine. This weir has been repaired and strengthened in the most efficient manner, and has withstood undisturbed the extraordinary floods of last winter.

The sum voted at the last annual meeting for the promotion of the education of the children of the miners employed by the company, has been distributed by Mr. Thomas Morris, the resident director, amongst the schools in the neighbourhood, to the gratification of the recipients, as testified by their letters of acknowledgment. Mr. J. Deane Browne, who proposed this grant at the last annual meeting, has requested the chairman to propose in his name a similar one on the present occasion.

The remaining items being those of annual occurrence, need no further comment.

The directors, in pursuance of the resolution passed at the last annual meeting, have subscribed on the part of the company, 25 guineas to the Great Exhibition of Industry, which, however, does not appear in the balance-sheet, it having been paid subsequently to the 1st March.

During the past year the directors have had to defend an action in the County Court for alleged damages done to the fishery of the River Tamar, by the flowing of the mine-ralised water from the dressing-floors into the river.

Although in this case it terminated in a nonsuit of the plaintiffs, the directors have, nevertheless, thought it prudent to endeavour to avoid, if possible, a repetition of such like actions.

In order to carry out this view, two of the directors have taken, in their private capacity, a lease of the fishery co-extensive with that of the mines, the directors having been advised the company could not engage in the undertaking without an infringement of the Deed of Settlement. A resolution will, consequently, be proposed for indemnifying the lessees against any loss they may sustain thereby.

The late rainy season has again drawn the attention of the directors to the inadequate lodging accommodation in the neighbourhood of the mines. The tenure by which the company holds the sets scarcely warrants an unconditional outlay for cottages in sites conveniently contiguous to the mines. It is true the noble duke, the lessor of the property, has erected upwards of 60 cottages, models in their way, which, although greatly relieving the overcrowded houses in Tavistock, do not remedy the evil complained of, being situated five miles at the least from the mines. It is unreasonable to expect, nay, almost cruel to exact, "a fair day's work for a fair day's wages," from the miner who has to travel through a pouring rain five, and in some instances even eight, miles to his work, and who, after toiling in the bowels of the earth for eight long hours, has to return to his comfortless abode through the same long distance, drenched to the skin with rain. If this be the hard lot of the miner, how much more irksome must it be for the numerous women and children employed at the mines? Nor do these long journeys operate less prejudicially during the heat of summer. The miner after a walk of an hour and a half or two hours must evidently commence his labour with energies considerably exhausted, not to mention the loss of time occupied in the journey and in waiting to cool before descending into the mine, it being well known ill effects frequently arise from a rapid descent while the blood is in a heated state. With this representation of facts, the directors are encouraged to hope, that if a respectful memorial were presented to the noble duke, the owner of the surrounding property, in pursuance of an urgent resolution passed at the general meeting of the shareholders, negotiations might be commenced and arrangements concluded which would ultimately tend to the comfort of the miner and the just and rightful advantage of the company.

A difficulty has also arisen as to an appropriate residence for Mr. Thomas Morris, the resident director. The desirableness of constant superintendence renders it necessary that his residence should be within a reasonable distance of the mines. Having received notice to quit the house he now occupies, he has made diligent search for another, without success. The only remaining alternative is for the company to build one, to do which the authority of the general meeting will be required.

A report of operations at the mines, with statistical accounts referring thereto, and of the present condition and future prospects, has been drawn up as usual by the principal agent, Captain James Richards.

No new application for the office of director having been made, those now going out of office beg to renew the offer of their services; and the auditors, also, are willing to re-accept their appointments, if re-elected.

The unquestionable facts of machinery, complete and efficient, stores well supplied with materials, the mines in effective operation, with a stock of ore ground in sight of no less than 62,337 tons, and, moreover, the splendid prospects gradually developing themselves at Wheals Anna Maria, Emma, and Thomas, justify the directors in congratulating the shareholders on the present prosperous position of the company, and in encouraging the anticipation of a corresponding augmentation of profits, even at the present moderate standard for copper.

THE DEVONSHIRE GREAT CONSOLIDATED COPPER MINING COMPANY,

Balance-sheet from 1st March, 1850, to 1st March, 1851.

Dr. RECEIPTS.				
Balance from last account			£13,367	17 8
Carriage of ores outstanding per last account, since received			772	3 0
Sales of copper ores sampled from January to Dec., 1850, both months inclusive—17,290 tons (21-cwts.) 15 cwts., realising	£109,969	16 5		
Carriage of the above	£7391	15 9		
Deduct amount outstanding March 1, 1851	726	0 8—	6,665	15 1— 116,635 11 6
Fees on transfers of shares and certificates			16	12 0
Interest on money lent			56	7 1
Interest on Exchequer Bills			110	8 8
Income tax deducted from dues on ores			261	6 6
Gawton Quay—balance of advances			279	0 3
Total			£131,499	6 8

Cr. EXPENDITURE.			
Mines' cost from Feb. to Dec., 1850, both months inclusive	£	48,177	19 5
Dues on ores from Jan. to Dec., 1850, both months inclusive		8,969	18 1
Cost for January, 1851		4,331	2 3
Cost of second water-wheel, to 31st January, 1851		3,366	7 3
Steam-engine erected at Wheal Emma		485	0 0
Timber imported for use of the mines		3,498	15 6
Iron purchased for use of the mines		869	0 9
Purchase-money of South Wheal Maria Weir		250	0 0
Poor's rate and other taxes at Tavistock		1,079	6 5
Income tax—one year to Michaelmas, 1850		1,004	1 8
Sum voted at the Annual General Meeting, held 6th May, 1850, for the promotion of the education of the children of the miners employed at the Devon Great Consols Mines		100	0 0
Agents' commission on dividend paid in March, 1850		128	0 0
Salary of managing director at Tavistock, one year, to 31st Dec., 1850		600	0 0
Expenses in London—viz., salaries of the secretary and clerk, rent of offices, stationery, postages, receipt stamps, printing reports, and incidental expenses	£669 17 3		
Compensation to directors & auditors, 1 year, to May 6, 1850	292 0 0—	961	17 3
Dividends paid, 42l. per share, on 1024 shares		43,008	0 0
Balance—Cash at the bankers in London	£1651 7 7		
Money at interest on call	2525 10 2		
Petty cash in the office	16 13 8		
Cash at Tavistock	200 0 0		
Bills receivable	10284 6 8—	14,677	18 1
Total		£131,499	6 8

Dr. LIABILITIES.			
Cost for February, 1851, including merchants' bills and water-wheel		£5,360	18 4
Dues on ores sold 23d January, 1851	£766 3 11		
20th February	736 8 8		
20th March	741 5 7—	2,243	18 2
Draft for iron purchased, due 9th August		1,347	11 6
Income tax on dividends and dues, to 24th March, 1851		501	13 4
Water rent to 24th March, 1851		125	0 0
Salaries, rent, &c.		450	0 0
Balance		77,086	0 7
Total		£87,115	1 11

Cr. ASSETS.			
Copper ores sampled in Jan. and sold 20th Feb., 1851, carriage included	£9,616	6	4
Copper ores sampled in Feb. and sold 20th March, 1851, carriage included	9,721	13	10
Copper ores at surface, less dressing cost and dues, 820 tons	4,208	17	6
Halvans and slimes, less dressing cost and dues, 2150 tons	8,960	8	4
Wheal Maria—steam-engine, crusher, water-wheels, hauling machine, tramroads, pumps, sheds, &c.	5,256	4	8
Wheal Fanny—hauling and grinding machines, wheels, tramroads, pumps, sheds, &c.	3,492	4	6
Wheal Anna Maria—steam-engine, water wheels, tramroads, waggons, pumps, sheds, &c.	7,448	10	0
Wheal Josiah—steam engine, large water-wheel and connections, tramroads, waggons, pumps, sheds, &c.	7,588	17	9
Wheal Emma—steam-engines, tramroads, waggons, pumps, sheds, &c.	2,806	4	0
Wheal Thomas—water-wheel and connections, pumps, tramroads, &c.	707	8	0
Wheal Frementor—water-wheel, pumps, tramroads, waggons, &c.	844	4	0
Timber on the mines and at the quays, 1655l.; iron on the mines, 2772l.; sundries in store, 1346l. 4s. 6d.; counting-house furniture in London, 80l.	5,823	4	6
Amount outstanding for carriage of ores, to 31st Dec., 1850, as above	726	0	8
Exchequer Bills in hand, 5000l—market value	5,235	0	0
Balance, as above	14,677	18	1
Total	£87,115	1	11

Balance brought down ..... £77,086 0s. 7d.

The adoption of the report was moved by the CHAIRMAN, seconded by Mr. Sheriff HODGKINSON, and carried unanimously. A highly-satisfactory report from the agents was read, of which we shall hereafter give an abstract.

Several shareholders addressed the meeting, and put questions to the chair, which having been answered in a satisfactory manner, a vote of thanks to the chairman was proposed and carried, and the meeting separated.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

ASTURIAN MINING COMPANY—CONTINUATION OF MR. MOORE'S ANSWER TO THE REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES.

SIR,—The conclusion of my observations, last week, on the report of the "Committee of Trustees" left the subject referring to a further gross violation of confidence, for which I am told an *excuse* is to be offered on account of the reference which that note of the 5th of March last made to my ultimatum of the 23d of October last. This is amusing and satisfactory to me. The blindness of malice closes the mental vision of those *gentlemen* to the consequences of that allegation—which chains them to the disreputable stratagem of having knowingly suppressed the facts connected with the communication of that letter of the 23d October. In truth, it either proves the very low estimate "the trustees" have formed of the intelligence and gentlemanly feeling of their constituents who are deemed capable of favourably appreciating such an apology; or else it manifests the infinitesmal proportion of such attributes in the persons of the *honourable* trustees. Mr. Cuninghame, on the showing of the report itself, was part and parcel of the negotiation of October, 1850. I had declined to entertain any proposal emanating from Messrs. Wm. Campbell Gillan and Wm. Ayscough Wilkinson, with whom I was apprised by Mr. De Pinna the offer of a compromise originated. Mr. Cuninghame was the person who put Mr. Amory in communication with Mr. De Pinna, and was present, as I understood, at some, if not all, of the conferences on the subject. How lame, then, is their excuse! To say that a private letter, written to him *confidentially*, to be *confidentially* submitted to Mr. Amory *alone*, upon the same subject, and referring to one of the documents in the former negotiation,—to say that it is a violation of the reserve upon which the memorandum was communicated is an aggravation of the offence, because it insults the understanding; especially as the letter of the 5th of March is given ostensibly as an extract, whilst it suppresses most material portions to complete the data for the just consideration of its terms. I must, therefore, trespass further on your space to supply the passages which have been most unfairly suppressed, as shown in the following extract, the omissions being denoted by brackets:—

"And let me ask what will the duke do? [Rescind the contract, and insist on the repayment of his 6000l. from those to whom he has paid it.] As to proceedings to recover damages for the consequences of our opposition, Mr. Amory cannot be serious in suggesting it. Such a threat might influence timid men, ignorant of the law, not my party. [Allow me to ask what would be the form of action? where the precedent and where the venue? No man with even rudimental knowledge of the law would venture to betray ignorance of his study, by asserting that the exercise of a legal right in Spain would establish a cause of action here. As to stoppage *in transitu* of our benefits (?) in the new company, if ever it be formed, or if ever such benefits accrue, when the time comes to discuss that question I shall be prepared to show that no such measure can be adopted.]

"Still I require no more than justice; not what *I* call justice,—[*certainly not* what Mr. Gillan calls justice]—but what any impartial man will say is fair as between man and man. Upon that principle I wrote to Mr. De Pinna on the 23d October last, as my ultimatum in the arrangement then proposed; and by that principle (however its application may be varied according to present circumstances) I am prepared to stand or fall.

"As to our seeking peculiar advantages, I am not bound to consider any complaint on that score. [If parties lend themselves to cover what I consider *illegal* (to use a mild term) practices, and simply remove responsibilities from those who are bound to answer for such practices, by adopting a contract which I consider unjust, and which forces me into a new partnership, contrary to the law of every civilised state, they have no just ground to object that I, a dissentient, should seek a legal redress which leads me to results that others cannot hope for. In my opinion, such remonstrances are not entitled to the slightest respect.]"

The rest of the letter is as given in the report, with the exception of the discreditable removal of the word "private" from its heading.

Now, what can be thought of the good faith, or honesty and candour, of men who violate the most stringent and express conditions of reserve, and, in doing so, suppress one letter and garble the other, so as to make that appear black which is in truth white? Still as I have acted throughout upon the amplest anticipation of the faithlessness of the parties opposed to me, I was fully prepared to defy the malignity of such a publication by appealing to the facts of these negotiations.

I confess I was not in the least taken by surprise on account of my previous experience of the delicate punctilliousness of one "bird of the same nest." After a series of attempts in private and confidential conferences to bribe me from my obligation, one of these gentlemen—bless the mark!—made his solemn affidavit, imputing similar motives of extortion from similarly unconscientious allegations. Happily, I was prepared for such *fallacious recollection*, as I shall in courtesy term it; for, from long study of the career of this company, I had cause to doubt everything and every person connected with its administration. I had taken care to define in a letter to this same director the conditions of our conference to which he adverted—of which letter he, no doubt, supposed I was not protected with a copy. Released by his indiscreet presumption, my statement of that documentary corroboration spared me the pain of an unsupported conflict of assertion; and, from his distressing predicament, my opponent endeavoured to shuffle by a shallow trickery to some refuge from disgrace, where, in compassion, I might have been disposed to leave him, did he not now oblige me to state that, from the documents, his position will be shown to be wholly untenable. But to return, *à nos moutons*—"the trustees" in the conglomerate:—What do the letters of this case in their integrity prove? That, firm in the conviction of the justice of my cause, I was prepared to submit to any impartial man the terms of compromise. The refusal of my opponents proves that their paramount designs are to cover the delinquents, and to defeat the demands of justice, by procrastination and litigation. The time may come when that game shall have been played out; and then who of the independent shareholders can consistently come forward to cast blame on the dissentients for refusing to deal with an administration illegal in its nomination, and devoid of a single qualification to justify confidence or respect?

In conclusion, I shall shortly enumerate the points of the report which require a denial. The discussion of these topics must remain for a future day, till the consequences of the proceedings of the usurped administration shall be more fully developed: or until it may become the duty of the Committee of Investigation to publish the facts left untouched by their former reports.

It is "*inexact*" as they say in Spain, to avoid a word that might shock the tender susceptibilities of my *honourable* opponents—that I "contrived" to be nominated a liquidator. The self-acknowledged incapacity and ignorance of the prior administration, and the dissolution of the company by the Royal Order of the Queen of Spain, necessitated the appointment of three shareholders to wind up. I happened to be named by Mr. Forristall, as a man of business, to examine into the affairs, and I was unanimously elected, without being present, or without having canvassed a single shareholder. With what effect I have discharged my duties I leave to the testimony of my colleagues who took part in the liquidation, not of those who ab ndoned their obligations. It is sufficiently proved by the virulence with which I have been assailed for having exposed the iniquities of the original promoters and directors.

Of the mare's nest, with the fact of my shares having been gratuitously acquired, I wish them joy. Surely, they could not think that any sane man would buy their shares? It was a fact that I openly avowed the holding of those shares merely as a trustee, which I publicly stated at the meeting of the 19th July. But what does it matter how I hold my shares, who I am, or what I am? The question is not of *me*, but of *crime* in *others*. Have the shareholders been defrauded; and has that fraud been concealed till I found it out? Most indubitably both can be ascertained as I insist; by-and-bye, we will come to the proof.

It is incorrect—to touch again tenderly upon the character of an assertion unfounded in fact—that I broke through either the spirit or the letter of my undertaking to Mr. Amory, with respect to my petition. It was well understood at the meeting of the 19th July that proceedings would be instituted;—the fact of the withdrawal of the original petition was communicated in the regular course; and the usual notices, with the service of our new petition on Mr. Amory himself, left nothing undone that was due in courtesy or right. The "extraordinary" statements of the petition and affidavits supporting it were *curiously* answered. I shall not here animadvert upon the facts, as very soon they will be the subject of more appropriate investigation, in which the weight of assertion will be adequately tested. It is an error, which I cannot treat as unintentional, that the question of costs upon our petition was reserved; for the condition of the order, as may be seen from the public reports, was framed solely with the view that all the questions, including that of costs, should, in case of appeal, come unreservedly before the appellate jurisdiction. It is not the case, as I am informed, that any proceedings in Spain have been decided against the opposition with costs. Preliminary proceedings have, I admit, been decided by the force of certain influences against us, but none of the substantial questions, so far as I have received advices. While on this subject of proceedings, who can credit the indigestible assertion that, besides the *et ceteras* of sacrifice in shares, loss in consignments, and so forth, of which we shall have a few words hereafter, the costs of the opposition has been 5000l. in hard cash? I am not deceived; I read from Mr. Wilkinson's words, 5 and three 0's. Oh, monstrous fiction! Oh, credulous meetings! to be amused with "gigantic myths," fit only for the suggestion of a Royal North of Spain director—we happen to have some of the stock. Heaven help my poor supporters if we are to be sued for this awful responsibility. At the same rate as the ascertained sum, the whole cannot amount to less than 30,000l.! Now, where have they found pockets large enough to hold this 5000l.?—500l. ought to cover all legal, and 500l. more all travelling and other expenses; and that, charging treble the actual expenditure, Where is the rest gone? This is something worse than the 30*l.* premium, which he told us was promised in a year; or the more recent absurdity of expecting a prompt par value for the shares.

It is untrue (I cannot here avoid a strong term, where I have evidence of wilful misrepresentation from the pleadings of the party) that Mr. J. J. Kelly has concurred in any of the proceedings, officially as consul or individually; or that he held any power of attorney from the dissentients, whose representative has been Don José Granda, a respectable solicitor of the province of Oviedo. The very pleadings of the "*trustees'*" associates laud Mr. Kelly's forbearance to the skies, to contrast it with Mr. Lambley's recourse to legal measures, which, by the bye, was under the advice of the company's advocate to protect the company's property against an illegal appropriation. I must here designate as the effect of sheer malevolence the aspersion cast on Mr. Lambley, in assuming him capable of being corrupted by me, or swerving from his strict legal duty, to serve one side or the other. His character stands too high as a commercial man to be affected by anything that falls from such a source of accusation. The secret of this ill-will is, that those who perpetrate a wrong are ever more malicious than the injured. Mr. Lambley was the victim of the most impudent imposition on the part of the late board of directors, including some of "the trustees," respecting which I hold the documents, that will speak for themselves. I made a condition of restitution to him the *sine qua non* of my compromise; here is the corruption. But when I state that Mr. Charles Barry, their own agent, gave a similar sanction to this claim, it may be assumed by those who will not take the trouble to look into the details that I was fairly authorised to ask on his part simple justice, and no more.

There is no justification for saying, as the reporters do, that two *of* the dissentients, who, being "let down" so gently, were possibly propitiated, opposed an appeal, which we unanimously abandoned as a useless waste of time and money; and it is a like mis-statement, and a wilful one, that those shareholders were not fully aware of the extent to which the claim of the dissentients was urged; for it was well known to my opponents, though they assert the contrary, that the two shareholders in question were the most *exigeant* of our party—the others being more solicitous to avoid future responsibilities than recover losses.

There is no foundation for the assertion that any ecclesiastical influence, or any other, except the simple justice of our case, has been resorted to by my party; whilst, on the other side, the most *energetic* means were employed for the purpose of influencing the form of the Royal Order of the 2d February last, and retard its delivery to our agents. Although we have not been enabled to obtain through an official application a copy of that order, I am, from advices, competent to say of it, that it has the effect of precluding the formation of a *commercial* company, or one *with shares of undefined value*, to both of which I objected, as entailing *unlimited responsibility*; that the whole of the property will be secured for the old shareholders in case the attempt to reconstitute be abortive; that there are other important and objectionable conditions of the contract impliedly nullified by that decision, and which I have good grounds to hope will be declared repugnant to the laws of Spain; and, lastly, that the liquidation of the Asturian Mining Company shall be final and effective. With this complexion, the Royal Order looks very unlike the same subject described in the *veracious* report. Is it consistent with Mr. Amory's version, that at the opportune moment to commence operations all works, not excepting the trivial and at this season necessary one of gardening, have been abandoned, the workmen discharged at an hour's notice, and the French director dismissed, which are incontrovertible facts?

It is not for me to dispel the mystifications which appear so grateful to the shareholders, and which they swallow with the same complacency that certain exceptional [illegible] of the human race display in gorging the unmixed *richness* of their hospitable *crammers*. Still I have to remind the shareholders, that it is a thorough delusion to allege, as the reporters have done, that the failure to repay the 2*l.* per share loan has been a contingency of the opposition. Those who attended the meeting of the 19th July last must recollect that the only condition I proposed as the terms of my official submission to the resolution of the meeting, was the recognition of the priority of that loan over the claims of the directors. That condition was rejected, and it was stated, in repetition of the proposal made on the 24th June, that the loan would be *repaid in shares*.

Neither shall I take upon myself to be an adviser to point out the illegality of the recent proceedings, nor how far the "innocent" shareholders may thereby be subject to the consequences of the directors' litigation. Suffice it to say, that a protest upon that ground has been duly served by notary on the secretary, which, *of course* (as all our former protests have been), was suppressed at the meeting.

Having so far intruded on your space, I shall leave the subject, trusting that if any new matter be introduced, I shall be entitled to give such explanation, by way of rejoinder, as will prevent the shareholders and your readers being deceived by such *instances* of candour and regard to fairness as I have here exposed.—R. MOORE: *April* 25.

Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

ALFRED CONSOLS.—There is no change to notice in the lode in Field's engine-shaft, sinking under the 80 fm. level; the lode in the winze sinking under this level east is 3 ft. wide, worth for copper ore from 30*l.* to 40*l.* per fm., but cannot be sunk deeper for the present on account of water. In the last report it was stated that the men were put to drive north in the 80 fm. level, east of Field's engine-shaft, and in this driving we have cut through a lode from 2 to 3 ft. wide, worth for copper ore from 30*l.* to 40*l.* per fathom; it appears this lode, or part of it, is standing some fathoms west of the cross-cut, which will be proved, as there are four men working on its course. The lode in the 80, east of this cross-cut, is about 5 ft. wide, 3 ft. of the north part is worth for copper ore from 30*l.* to 40*l.* per fm. The lode in No. 2 winze, sinking under the 70, is 4 ft. wide, worth for copper ore from 70*l.* to 80*l.* per fm.; this winze is 6 fms. east of the 80 fm. level end, and we think this will be a continuous course of copper ore until communicated with the 80 fm. level. Wyld's shaft is made complete to the 70 fm. level for drawing. We are making preparations for sinking this shaft under the 70. No other change to notice in any other part of these mines.

BEDFORD UNITED.—The 115, east of engine-shaft, is composed of spar and mundic, spotted with ore; in the same level, east of Andrew's winze, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, with a good solid leader of ore, about 18 in. wide, and for 2 ft. above the bottom of the level, which is indicative of the ore dipping west, and leaves but little doubt that the lode will become much more productive in the course of the current month; west of the winze the lode is hard and unproductive. In the 103 east the lode is from 3 to 4 ft. wide, worth 4½ tons of good ore per fm., daily improving. In the rise from the 90 east the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing good saving work. In the 47, east of cross-cut, the lode is 2 ft. wide, composed of mundic, spar, and black ore, and altogether presents a very kindly appearance. The pitches are looking well, and the mine generally in a healthy state, there being every prospect of important improvements in the lode in the 103 and 115 fm. levels, before next setting day.

BLACKBURN (CUMBERLAND).—In the low level the beds have been dipping to the north-east for the last 2½ fms., and the forehead is somewhat easier to drive, with no alteration in the mineral appearance since last month; there is now about 7 ft. of lime in the level. At Scarberry shaft, we have reached the water 6½ fms. from surface, and must be close to the tuft; in the lower part of the shaft the vein is split, part going off to the north, and part to the south. There is now little cauk, but a good deal of rider, with ore in the clay joints, but not so much as it had above, where the vein is whole. On account of the vein splitting, the throw could not be ascertained with certainty, but it appears to heave the north side up 2 to 3 ft. At 2 fms. from the bottom of the shaft we drove off west in the vein, and at 5 ft. distance cut a string bearing north 35° west, with 14-in. throw west side up, containing some ore. We again put through to this further up the shaft, where the ore was best, and cut it at the same distance, carrying the ore in both drifts close up to the string. At the point of intersection a quantity of clay and loose rider was thrown in, and we did not think it necessary to continue our researches further, so took the men to commence the high level, and they are now engaged with the open cutting. The plate above the 4 fm. level is not more than 6 to 8 ft. thick, and we shall, therefore, take the quarry hazle for roof of level. At the southern coal drift we have discovered a vein bearing north 79° west, 2-ft. throw north side up, and 3 ft. wide in the coal and plate, containing fine gossan, with strings attending it both on the north and south side. From the bearing, it must either be Scarberry vein, or a vein north of and running parallel to it.

BLACK CRAIG.—The sinking of the engine shaft is now in progress, and we expect the sinkers will be able to complete their contract of 10 fms., for the sum of 90*l.*, in about nine or ten weeks from this time. We have drained the sink to the west of the engine-shaft 22 feet below the 25, and shall begin immediately to cut through the rider part of the vein remaining to the south of the old workings. In the 25, where it has been cut through, it contains a mixture of lead scattered through for 12 or 14 feet in width. We intend also to take up the water now passing over the bottom into launders, and sink on the vein, and if found so good as it has been represented to us by the old miners here, then our returns will be greatly augmented. The stopes next to the Welsh shaft, in the back of the 25, are at present poor: we think it advisable to set them on tribute, as the stuff will have to be picked and sorted, and the poor part remain unbroken. The three western stopes continue to yield stuff of fair quality. We have 18 men employed on tribute, varying from 5*l.* to 6*l.* per ton; two of these pitches (in the 7 fm. level) are very much improved, and the parties are making more than average wages. We estimate the quantity of ore on the mine, at the end of April, dressed and ready for dressing, at about 40 tons, exclusive of 41 shipped off April 19th. The dressing operations have been hindered in consequence of a crush in the adit wheel, which prevented the waggons from bringing out the stuff for some days. Otherwise we should have had another cargo of ore ready to send off in the course of next week. If the meeting of shareholders should decide on making the East Black Craig a separate mine, I think the boundary between the mines should be fixed at 10 fms. west of little well shaft. This point would be 222½ fathoms east of our present engine shaft; this, and the length of ground to the west of the engine-shaft (being 500 fathoms) I consider amply sufficient for one concern.

BODMIN CONSOLS.—The No. 1 winze is as good as ever, yielding three-quarters of a ton per fm. We have sunk through a course of lead 3 fms., worth 10*l.* per fm. The 13 north is hard, yielding some good work, although not so good as last reported: I expect an improved lode here every day, for the reason that we are not under the No. 1 winze; same level south continues to improve: I hope to have to report on a course of lead here soon.

BODMIN MOOR CONSOLS.—We are driving from the shaft south for the purpose of cutting our tin lode, which I am in hopes we shall intercept next week; the ground is highly favourable for driving; we have suspended our operations in the adit for the present, and we have a good branch 2 ft. wide in our shaft, underlaying to the lode; it is composed of blue peach, and tinny throughout, saving work.

BODMIN WHEAL MARY CONSOLS.—We are cutting through and taking down the lode, No. 3, in the 20, can see it 2 feet wide, but are not yet through to the north wall—there were good stones of yellow ore in the part taken down; we are pushing the cross-cut south in this level, and in 4 fms. more shall cut No. 6 lode, upon which the new discovery reported last week was made; from this lode (No. 6) in the adit, on Friday, we drew up 18 kibbles of fine ore, broken near the cross-course, in a large gossan. The lode in the drift, west of the new shaft, is 3 ft. wide, producing good branches of yellow and grey ore. The tributers are earning good wages, and working with spirit. We compute we shall sample 56 tons on Monday next, being the result of March and April work, and may expect to double the returns this month and next. We have now about 20 tons to grass on account of this month's work; this, of course, will not be included in the present sampling. The ground in the shaft continues of the same favourable description. We are sinking as usual.

BRYN-ARIAN.—The lode in the 20 fm. level, west of the engine-shaft, is 6 ft. wide, yielding about 10 cwts. of ore per fm. The lode in the 10 fm. level, west of the shaft, is still large, and spotted with ore, but not of much value at present; the lode in the winze sinking under this level is 7 ft. wide, yielding 15 cwts. of ore per fathom; this winze is improved since last reported, and is now 7 fms. below the 10 fm. level. We have 6 fms. to drive the 20 fm. level to communicate to this winze, which is likely, from present appearances, to be a good piece of ground. The stopes in the back and bottom of the deep adit level, west of the shaft, are become disordered as they approach the slide, and will not at present yield more than 8 cwts. of ore per fm. Hallett's shaft is down 7 fms. below the 10 fm. level; the ground is favourable for sinking, but the lode is still disordered by a cross measure of ground, which we expect to get through in driving a few fathoms in the 20 fm. level.

BRYN MOEL.—We are driving the adit level on with good speed through a very congenial stratum of clay-slate. In the past week we intersected a branch 1 ft. wide, underlaying north 2 ft. in a fathom; it contains a quantity of carbonate of lime, flookan, and iron pyrites, this may be some part of the lode; however, I intend dialling the level on Wednesday, and will in the ensuing week report thereon. In the dressing department, in consequence of getting in our new crushing-mill and doing other important work on the ore floors, we have been able to make but little progress in washing, but now having this work completed we hope to get on very well. By the accompanying setting list you will see that I have, in order to push the work on as fast as possible, set a shaftman to put down the new lift of pumps, case and divide the shaft, put in footway to the 42, and do all other necessary work that is connected with the engine for the sum of 14*l.*, the same to be completed in 12 days.

BRYNTAIL.—The lode in the end, east of the first adit cross-course, continues to yield about 1 ton per fm. The 15 fm. level is worth 30*l.* per fm.; and the stopes in the back, west of the end, will produce about 5 tons per fm. The stopes in the 10 fm. level are producing 2 tons per fm.; and those in the back of the same level, east of Hill's rise, 4 tons per fm. The 5 fm. level is without much alteration since last report. We have now a little ore in the end in the deep adit level, west of Hill's rise. The north adit level, which we resumed driving last setting, is much improved, and we expect to meet with ore every day.

BUTTERDON.—The shaftmen are engaged in fixing the plunger lift, &c. and hope to complete it this week. In the south end the lode is 3½ ft. wide, composed of

hornspar, mundic, and lead, and is a very promising looking lode; in the north end the lode is improved, being about 1 ft. wide, composed of beautiful gossan and hornspar.

CALLINGTON.—The lode in the diagonal shaft, sinking below the 125 fm. level, is 14 inches wide, composed of soft spar, prian, and stones of lead, opening tribute ground, and looking very promising at the deepest point; the lode in the 126 north is 10 in. wide, producing stones of lead; the lode in the south end, in this level, is 12 in. wide, composed of white iron, in which are spots of lead, saving work; the lode in the 125, north from the south mine, is 16 in. wide, composed of spar, white iron, and prian, impregnated with lead; this level is being pushed as fast as possible, to unwater and communicate to the counting-house shaft, which is of great importance that it be accomplished as early as we can, seeing it is the most productive piece of ground in the mine in sight; but it cannot be made available until it is drained. The lode in the 112 south is 10 in. wide, producing 3 cwts. of lead per fm. The lode in the 70 south is 8 in. wide, producing 2 cwts. of lead per fm. Johnson's lode, in the 125 east, is 3 ft. wide, composed of spar, mundic, blende, and stones of yellow copper ore. The same remarks will apply to the lode in the 50 fm. level east. Kelly Bray lode in the rise over the 70 is 5 ft. wide, and it will produce 3 tons of ore per fathom, and promising a further improvement. The stopes in the western end of the rise will produce 5 tons of ore per fathom. Every effort is being put forth that we are capable of by way of sinking below the 50, and rising above the 70 fm. levels, to effect a communication, that it may enable us to extend the 70 fm. level eastward into the granite, where I believe it would be found most productive, as well as to continue the shaft below that level. We have from 50 to 60 tons of copper ore dressed and prepared for the market, which we intend to offer for sale, with some addition, at the time intimated in our last.

COPPER BOTTOM.—There has been but little done in the engine-shaft since my last report; the sumpmen have been engaged in cutting cistern plat, putting in bearers, &c, preparatory to fixing the bottom lift. We shall resume the sinking of the engine-shaft at the end of this week. In the 50 fm. level, driving west of the engine-shaft, the lode is 1 ft. wide; although at present unproductive, it is of a promising character, and is very congenial for copper ore; we expect to communicate the rise in the back of this level, east of engine-shaft, to the 40 fm. level this month: when this is done we shall take down the piece of lode standing in this rise between the 50 and 40 fathom levels. In the 40 fm. level, driving west of Paull's shaft, the lode is 15 in. wide—at present unproductive. In the 20 fm. level, driving west of Paull's shaft, the lode is small and unproductive; the stopes in the back of the 20 fm. level, east of Paull's shaft and west of the winze, are not looking so well as when last reported; I account for this by Paull's lode having intersected the main lode, and thrown it into a disordered state; we are now stoping east of the winze, where we have a lode 2 ft. wide, producing fine ore. Stanley's shaft is now sunk 4 fms. below the 10 fm. level; the lode in this shaft is 2 ft. wide, composed of spar, blende, and mundic, but unproductive for copper. The 10 fathom level, driving west of Stanley's shaft, looks much the same as when last reported. The level driving west between the adit and 10 fm. level in my last report has been communicated to former workings; we are now driving this level east of the winze, and have a kindly lode in it, 3 feet wide, composed of spar, blende, and yellow ore. The north lode in the 30 fm. level, driving west of flat-rod shaft, has improved since last reported; in order to get this level so far west as May's shaft, we have about 10 fms. more to drive, we then expect to meet with some ore ground. We shall resume the sinking of May's shaft next week; we also purpose driving the 10 and 20 fathom levels both west of Gendall's shaft. We sampled on the 5th inst. 24 tons of ore. My report may not appear very flattering to you, yet I beg to say that we have upwards of 10 tons of ore now at surface undressed; and I hope we are in a position to keep up our samplings, and, by opening a little more ground on the north lode, to increase the quantity. We have also a small quantity of tin to sell before the next general meeting.

DEVON AND COURTENAY CONSOLS.—The lode in the 60 end west is divided by a horse of killas; the south part is about 20 in. wide, composed principally of quartz, prian, mundic, &c., which is spotted with copper ore, but still in the bottom of the end we have a good orey lode; on the north part we have a branch of ore from 4 to 7 in. wide, and which is very promising for an improvement. In the east end, in the same level, the lode is about 2 ft. wide, composed of good prian, peach, and mundic, with strings of copper ore in a good stratum of ground, such as produced ore in the level above, therefore, I am of opinion that we shall have ore as we approach the cross-course. The lode in the 40 winze is composed of white iron, prian, &c., and spotted with lead ore, which is a favourable indication. The 30 end is just as reported last week. The ground is very favourable for sinking in Rundle's shaft. We have commenced cutting the leat for bringing home the water. We sampled last week 26 tons 16 cwts. of copper ore at Gauton. The engine and pitwork are in good order, and all the hands are getting on well with the work in every department.

DYFNGWM.—The lower engine-shaft has been sunk to a 42 fm. level; at this point a south lode has been discovered, it is 1 ft. wide, and producing most excellent lead ores; this lode will form a junction with the Dylife lode a few feet below the 42 fm. level, and as both lodes contain good ores we may reasonably expect to open good orey ground both east and west of the engine-shaft—in consequence of so much water issuing from both lodes our progress has been greatly retarded. Our shaftmen are now busily employed getting down the new lift of pumps, &c., and we hope shortly to see the mine completely drained. In the winze sinking below the 32 fm. level part of the lode has recently been taken down; it is large, and produces good lead ores throughout, carrying a leader of solid lead, 3 in. wide, on the north part. The roof stope in the 32 fm. level, west of whim-shaft, has somewhat deteriorated since last reported; the lode is still large, and producing some good lead ores. The foot stope in the 22 fm. level, west of whim-shaft, has, during the past month, produced a fair quantity of lead ores; that is, taking into consideration the number of hands we have employed in this stope, and the fathoms of ground excavated. In the 32 fm. level, west of sink steel ore, although little has been done for the month, yet there is a decided improvement in the lode; it is now 3 ft. wide, and contains some excellent lead ores, but not of sufficient quantity to set a value upon. I have set this level to drive by six men, and hope in my next report to give you a very favourable account of the lode. We have cross-cut 1 fm. north in the 32 fm. level east of engine-shaft, but have not met with any other part of the lode as yet. At the Castle we have a very great improvement in the lode; we have driven 5 fathoms through it, and at the present time it contains good patches of lead ores, saving work. I am looking forward with a degree of certainty to see the lode make rich on the south part; probably we may have 1 or 2 fms. more to drive south of this level (20) to reach the south side.

EAST BALLESWIDDEN.—The shaftmen have been clearing the attle east of the engine-shaft, and they are now beginning to build a dam against a strong current of water coming from the east. I said in my former reports that the attle would pay for working; we have one man and two boys washing the same, and it is good tinstuff, and producing tin very fast, all of which will be returned for less than 10s. in the 1l., and it will make a good profit to the present adventurers. The men in driving the adit level end on the flat lode have cut a most splendid course of tin holding forth in the end of ground, from 3 to 4 inches wide, worth 3l. per sack of 14 gallons, and we expect much greater riches as we go down. This mine presents one of the best speculations that ever came under my notice, though a miner and agent upwards of 35 years.

EAST CROWNDALE.—In cross-cutting south in the 50 fm. level, east of middle shaft, we have discovered a leader of tin 10 in. wide, worth 50l. per fm.; the extent of our cutting is 10 ft. south of the north wall, and no south wall as yet. On the 3d inst. our sumpmen will finish cutting plat. Next week we shall be engaged putting in penthouse and sinking for bearer and cistern, preparatory to sinking to the 60.

EAST GUNNIS LAKE.—The engine-shaft on the north lode is cut down and forked to the back of the 24; the lode continues to present the same strong and kindly appearance as before, being about 4½ ft. wide, with a slight underlay north, and composed of spar, mundic, and fine stones of good solid yellow ore. The shaft on the south lode is sunk 5 ft. below the 16, lode 2 ft. wide, with a south underlay, and composed of spar, mundic, and some ore, but not saving work. In driving east in the 16, the leader part of the lode is 18 in. wide, producing good saving work, and very kindly, presenting a much more favourable appearance than we had any reason to expect. We have dressed a small quantity of ore, and hope our next level will enable us to make good returns.

EAST SHARP TOR.—There has been a slight delay in sinking since my last, owing to one of the pumps in the plunger lift bursting, which we have been obliged to replace by a new one. The ground is not quite so favourable for sinking as when last reported on.

EAST WHEAL GEORGE.—The lode in the 23 fm. level, east of shaft, is spotted with ore, but not rich. The branch in the 23 fm. level west having become poor and small, we have put the men to carry the north part of the main lode, which is producing stones of ore, the ground at present being rather hard. The lode in the winze in the bottom of the 12 fm. level, east of shaft, is yielding some saving work, the winze being down 6 fms. below the level. The lode in the winze in the bottom of the 12 fm. level, west of shaft, is 2 ft. wide, worth 16l. per fm., but the water is very quick: I fear that we shall be obliged to suspend it until the 23 fm. level is extended further west, in order that it may drain the ground above. The lode in the stopes is, as it might be expected being so near the adit, small, producing saving work. I expect to sample, on Monday next, April ores, computed from 21 to 22 tons; the amount realised from the last parcel is 252l. 5s. 6d.

EAST WHEAL REETH.—I have been over the sett at surface and also underground. At the 10 fm. level north, going under Glory bottoms, the lode is about 16 in. wide, containing spar and excellent work for tin; there is more water coming out of this end than I ever saw before, an indication by no means unfavourable to the production of large quantities of minerals; and should the lode at this point continue to heave down the water as at present, it will shortly drain all the ground in Wheal Glory bottom, which I consider will be a great advantage, and, no doubt, you will find abundance of tin there. I have no doubt of the ultimate success you will have after you have got your engine to work, and open on the east and west lodes, that Great Wheal Reeth is paying its dividends from. I cannot omit stating my opinion that immediately your engine is in full work, you should be prepared with your stamps, as I believe you will have great quantities of tinstuff to beat out at once.

EAST WHEAL RUSSELL.—Hitchins's shaft is 13 fathoms below the adit level, and the lode without material alteration, producing the same kind of gossan, quartz, prian, blue peach, tin and copper greens; the lode is more solid as we go down, and is looking splendid. I think we shall have a change in another week, as there appears to be an alteration taking place on the north side of the shaft.

ESGAIR LLEE.—Our setting was on the 26th April, of which the following acount is an accurate detail:—The deep adit level east of Morgan's winze, by four men, 8 fms., or the month, at 5l. 10s. per fm.—this level is extended 14 fms. east of Morgan's winze, and for the last 5 or 6 fms. in driving the lode on an average will yield about ¼ ton of ore per fm., with an increase of water in the present end. The 12 fm. level east of Morgan's winze, on the caunter lode, by four men, 4 fms., or the month, at 3l. per fm. This level is extended 20 fms. 3 ft. beyond the deep adit; the lode for the last 6 fathoms driving is from 3 to 4 ft. wide, composed principally of a good quality gossan, intermixed with good stones of ore, and bids fair to be productive at a deeper level. To stope in the back of the deep adit east of Owen's winze, by eight men, 8 fms., or the month, to carry all the lode at 3l. 10s. per fathom. The lode in this stope has at present an unusual appearance; it much resembles the junction of two lodes, producing good work for 8 or 9 ft. wide, and yielding full 3 tons of ore per fm. To stope in the back of same west of Morgan's winze, by four men, 8 fms., or the month, at 2l. 10s. per fm.; the lode is large, with small branches of ore throughout, and will yield about 8 cwts. of ore. To stope in the bottom of the 12 fm. level east of Morgan's winze, by four men, 8 fms., or the month, at 2l. 10s. per fm.; the lode will yield 1¼ ton of ore per fm. To stope in bottom of the same west of Morgan's winze, by four men, 8 fms., or the month, at 2l. 10s. per fm., the lode yielding 3 or 10 cwts. of ore per fm. To stope in back of the same west of Morgan's winze, by four men, 8 fms., or the month, at 3l. per fm., the lode yielding about 10 cwts. of ore per fm.; and from the end of September to the end of March last the cost on this mine, including merchants' bills, as per cost-sheets, has been 1135l. 16s. 8d., and during the same period we have sold 95 tons of ore, realising about 1026l. 10s., from which it is quite obvious that our resources above the adit level are too limited at present to hold out any flattering prospects at our present depth; but when we consider the promising and productive character of the lodes above, with a good prospect going down for upwards of 30 fms. in length, I think it a judicious step to resume sinking the engine-shaft, now down 6 fms. 4 ft. 6 in. below the deep adit, and, as soon as we arrive at the next level, to drive east and west on the south lode; this was, I believe, the main object in view at the commencement. Also to drive a cross-course north to cut the middle lode, and by driving east on the lode will, I think, drain the caunter lode, which is still further north, as these two lodes form a junction about 40 fms. east of the cross-cut. In consequence of the engine-shaft from the surface to the deep adit, which is about 9 fms., being only a small tribute workings, it would, I think, be most proper to commence opening the top end, to cut down the shaft as soon as possible; this might be done while the rods, bobs, &c., were being made and attached to our crushing-wheel, to pump the water, which is capable of both draining the mine and crushing.

GARREG.—We have not yet holed the adit end, but must shortly communicate with the shaft; the level from the old mine being either above or below that of the adit, which could not be ascertained whilst the old mine was full of water. The whim is got in order, and we are only waiting the arrival of the chain, which I expect shortly, when we shall commence drawing water and drive back to communicate the level. The north end is driving through a most promising lode, occasionally producing stones of lead, but not to value.

GREAT POLGOOTH.—The list of settings forwarded will show the spirited manner in which this mine is now prosecuted on tutwork; and the tribute department gives an increase in the number of men employed. The average rate at which the pitches are set is reduced; and this arises not from any intention of reducing the price of labour, but from the improvements that have taken place. The 84, east of Clarke's, is quite as good as last reported; the 84 west, on the same lode, we are now driving by four men; the lode is about 1½ ft. wide, underlaying very flat under the elvan, and, consequently, leaving at present no backs of tin, but it is worth 15 cwts. of tin per 100 sacks; and there is a good lode going down under the level. We have set a winze to sink under this level by six men, at 2s. in 1l., tribute only, for the purpose of opening the ground and ventilating when the 96 shall reach that point. The 76, on the copper branch, continues to produce copper as last reported. The lode in the 45, at New Glands, is not so well as it has been; but in every other part the prospects are about the same, except where the improvements are noticed. The old company having required time to dress up their tin, and the exchange of ownership on 5th April having interfered with the regular order of working, the new company to the 30th of April have only a part of a month's working costs and materials to place against a like proportion of a month's tin, which will leave, we estimate, about 150l. profit. The improvements were not available for the past month to any extent worth noticing; but, from their continuance, the future monthly balance-sheets will present still more favourable results.

HEIGNSTON DOWN CONSOLS.—The lode in the 45, east of Doidge's winze, is now carrying a good leader of copper ore 6 in. wide. The lode in the 35, east of the rise, is a little improved. The sinking of Hitchins's shaft progresses satisfactorily. The lode in the 35 west is large, with a small portion of copper ore.

HELVELLIN (WESTMORELAND).—In the old level we have cut a strong vein, bearing north 45° west, the same point as the cross vein of which it must be a part; but from the change in the mineral appearance to what was seen at the surface and the rapid hade, we think a part of the vein is still laying off on the west side; the string we were driving has turned into the vein, and the level is now going north-west in them. The ore is deposited very irregularly, sometimes good, at other times hardly any, but, on the whole, it has improved as we advanced. In the new level we are now in sound beds clear of the sammel; the stratum is kindly in appearance, and masses of solid cauk, with mineral leads frequently crossing the forehead, indicates the proximity of the vein, but it would not be advisable to cut across to it at present, as there cannot be more than 2 fms. of solid cover on.

HENNOCK.—Our engine-shaft is sunk under the 20 fm. level 9 fms. 2 ft. the ground still unfavourable for sinking. The shaft is now going down between two lodes; the one we had in the shaft is gone off to the east, and there is now between them a hard capel. I am inclined to think it a very favourable change for the making of ore. There has been but very little done in the 20 fm. level north since last report. We have been engaged in removing the drawing machine to the new wheel, which will be completed on May 6th. Mr. Murray has been here and duly inspected this mine, and will, no doubt, report on it in a few days.

HOLMBUSH.—We set the men belonging to Hitchins's engine shaft, on the 7th instant, to divide and case it down from the 120 to the 132 fm. level, to take out the penthouse in the 120, and put in another in the 132, and send the kibble in the latter level as early as possible. We have set a rise from the 132 on the lead lode, to make a communication with the 120 for ventilation, and to lay open the ground, &c., for tribute. The western stopes in the back of the 132 will produce 4 tons of copper ore per fm.; the eastern stopes will produce 3 tons of ore per fm.; the lode in the 132, west from diagonal shaft, is 1 ft. wide, composed of spar, mundic, and ore, producing 1 ton of the latter per fathom, and is getting larger as we approach the great cross-course. The flap-jack lode in the 120, east of the cross-course, is 3 ft. wide, composed of spar, mundic, and stones of ore. The lode in the 110 east is 2½ ft. wide, producing 1 ton of ore per fathom. The 100, east of the cross-course, on the flap jack lode, will produce 2 tons of ore per fm.; the 100, west of Wall's engine-shaft, is producing stones of ore. The ground in Wall's engine-shaft below the 100 is improved, 8 ft. having been sunk through it last month, and is now set for May month, at 40l. per fm. We have set one pitch in the bottom of the 120 on the lead lode, at 5s. in 1l. on the value of the lead, and shall bring to market a parcel of it as early as possible, which is at all times the best criterion.

KIRKCUDBRIGHTSHIRE.—The lode in the 74, west of Stewart's shaft, is 2½ feet wide, yielding 5 cwts. of lead per fathom. The lode in Gilpin's shaft is 4 feet wide, worth 8 cwts. of lead per fm. The lode in the 62 west is 4 ft. wide, yielding ¼ ton per fm. of lead ore. The lode in the 50 end west is 4½ feet wide, yielding 6 cwts. of lead ore per fm. The lode in the 40 west is 3 feet wide, producing good stones of ore. The lode in the 30, west of Keith's, is 3½ ft. wide, with stones of ore, and kindly.

LEWIS.—In the 90 fm. level, west from engine-shaft, there is no alteration since my last report. In the 80, east from tin shaft, the north lode is 2 feet wide, producing good work for tin; Praed's lode in the 80, west from copper ore shaft, is 8 in. wide, opening tribute ground. Praed's lode in the 40 west is 18 in. wide, opening good tin ground. Praed's lode in the 30 west is 10 in. wide, producing good work for tin. The same lode in the 20 west is disordered by a cross-course. We have cut a case of water in the shaft sinking from surface to this level, and are preparing to rise the shaft from the 20 fm. level. Judging from what we have done, and the ground we have opened on the copper lode, the appearance is highly promising.

LLANIDLOES.—The end in the shallow adit eastward is much as when last reported, and the deep adit level westward continues to yield some good stones of lead. We have begun to sink a winze from the shallow to the deep adit level, where the lode is 4 ft. wide, with a good leading branch of lead. We hope to have this through in two months, when we will again resume both adit levels eastward. As the lead dips east, we hope that that now in the winze will prove to be a good lode east of the present end in the deep adit level.

LLWYNMALEES.—The prospects here are most flattering. There is now a fine-looking lode in the 24 fm. level west, the orey part being about 20 in. wide. In the 24 fm. level east I have had but two men working during the week, principally shooting down the lode, which we find orey for about 2 ft. wide, and looking most promising. The 14 fm. level east looks also very promising, and no doubt will soon be in ore; and from the nature of the ground in the adit level, for 30 fms. long, as well as the surface appearances, I am convinced it will be a good bunch of ore. The stopes west of western winze, over the 14 fathom level, for 3 fms. high, are just getting into the best ore in the shoot, having nearly got through the hard and poor ground we have had during the last fortnight, but more particularly during the last week; the western end of the stopes, west of western winze, over the 14 fm. level, from 3 to 5 fms. 5 ft. high, is to-day (May 3) in very good ore, but has been looking very poor during the last week. The 14 fathom level west contains the finest course of ore I ever saw in Llwynmalees, and improves the further west we go. The lode is now standing on the north side of the level for 4 feet long, and as high as the level, and will, when taken down, produce from 2 to 3 tons of ore. We have drawn no stuff from this level during the week, as I find that by leaving the lode standing as the level is driving we can afterwards take down the ore by itself., so that it shall not mix with the waste or poor stuff, which will effect a great saving in dressing, drawing, wheeling, filling, and landing. Our whimsey has been regularly engaged drawing through the western winze, where the principal part of the underground works is being carried on. I hope to clear all the stuff from this part of the mine by Thursday next, when our whimsey will commence drawing from the 24 fm. level, where there are from 300 to 400 kibbles of stuff.

LYDFORD CONSOLS.—At Wheal Mary the gossan shaft is sinking by six men, lode large and kindly, composed of gossan, spar spotted with lead, and occasionally good quality copper ore. At Wheal Adventure we have cleared the adits; the south one is now driving by six men, lode small at present, and principally flookan; it often varies in size from 4 in. to 2 ft., and when large presents a favourable appearance, being composed of gossan, spar, and prian, with spots of lead occasionally.

MACCLESFIELD.—In giving a report of this mine, I have thought the following remarks necessary to convey an idea of its importance. The back of the lodes near the point to which the operations have to this period been for the most part confined, are of a most promising description, producing gossan, good stones of copper ore, and large masses of mundic. In the adit level the north and south lodes are composed of capel, mundic, and good stones of copper ore. In the 22 fm. level the lodes are much improved, being composed of spar, with good stones of yellow copper ore; in this level the north lode, which is about 14 fms. north from the south lode, is 4 ft. wide, regular, with leaders of mundic and copper ore, which shows the strength of the lode going down; it is, therefore, but fair to presume that these lodes, when prosecuted to a reasonable depth at which copper is usually found of much importance, cannot fail to produce large quantities of ore. The engine-shaft has been sunk to the 32 fathom level; at this depth a middle lode is discovered large and kindly; the north lode in this level has not been intersected, the cross-cut, however, should be extended to it. In recommending the company's future operations, it will only be necessary to remark that the prospects of the mine fully warrant the outlay of erecting a more powerful water-wheel for pumping and such other work as may be found applicable to its power; sinking the engine-shaft 30 fms. below its present depth, and extending the different levels on the course of the north and south lodes, particularly in a westerly direction, that the mine will be found to be in such a state of productiveness as to yield to the company ample compensation for all its exertions and outlay. In conclusion, it should not be unobserved that recently a north lode has been discovered about 500 fms. west from this mine, within the limits of the company's most extensive sett, 7 ft. wide, gossan of the most favourable description, producing good stones of copper ore, and the lode altogether is of the most favourable description yet seen in the neighbourhood.

— *May* 7.—The lode newly discovered is improving as we go on working, fine stones of gossan mixed with rich ore; and I expect that in bringing in the adit from the vale there will be a good deal of ore produced at a trifling cost, as the level will drain all the water; and, from present appearances, we are justified in saying that a profitable mine will be found at a very moderate depth. We shall work in accordance with the recommendations of Capt. Seccombe, of the Phœnix Mine.

MERLLYN.—The whim-shaft is much as last reported, worth about 30l. per fathom; the winze sinking east of whim-shaft is worth 12l. per fathom. In the 16 fm. level the lode is at present small and poor. The 15 yard level is a little improved, worth about 10l. per fathom. The lode is not yet intersected in the cross-cut. We sampled on Tuesday 16 tons of ore, which will be sold on the 8th inst.

— *May* 8.—The 16 tons of ore sold this day fetched 11l. 17s. 6d. per ton. The shaft and the 15 yard level are both a little improved since yesterday; the former worth 35l. per fathom, the latter about 12l. per fm., and promises a further improvement.

NORTH BULLER.—We are getting on with sinking Louisa engine-shaft as fast as possible—since our last report we find the ground to be harder. The shaft is now on a floor of elvan, but we do not apprehend it will continue in that stratum; three men are engaged in cutting ground for plunger-pole and other pitwork in King's shaft. The carpenters are getting on exceedingly well with fixing the flat-rods, balance-bobs, capstan, &c.—we hope to have it complete for working in about four weeks. The adit end is in about 5 fms. from the cross-course, lode 2 ft. wide, of a very favourable character, composed of gossan, quartz, &c.

NORTH DEVON CONSOLS.—We have been opening on the backs of the lodes A and D. On the A lode a pit of about 4 fms. has been sunk; the lode looks well, we have traced on from this pit upwards of 100 fms. in length, finding it from 3 to 4 ft. in width, composed of gossan, spar, and mundic—at this point we suppose a cross-course has thrown it out of its regular run. We have opened on the back of the D lode, almost to the eastern boundary of the sett, and find it to produce very good gossan; we have left down the water in the adit driven to intersect this lode, and we find in the end that the lode presents a very kindly appearance. I am also of opinion there are more lodes standing south from the issue of corroded water from that part. I should recommend to lay open all the ground from north to south, to ascertain what lodes are in the sett, to be fully prepared where to confine your future operations. The B and C lodes have not yet been opened on.

PEMBROKE AND EAST CRINNIS.—We are going on with all possible speed with the two engine-houses. We have intersected another lode to the north of Hudson's shaft, 3 ft. wide, spotted over with beautiful yellow copper; this is a new discovery, and there cannot be any doubt but that it will turn out in depth very large quantities of ore. I shall be much obliged if the rope could be sent on, as we intend to heave out the engine, and get her on the mine. If you can get the rope aboard the *East Cornwall*, for she is now in London, we should get it in a few days.

ROCKS AND TREVERBYN.—Gray's shaft will be completed to the 50 by next Saturday. The 40 fm. level, at Borlase's west, is driven forth under Gray's 30 cross-cut, and we are now rising in the back. Mitchell's is driving east on the lode, with no alteration. At Ephraim's we are driving to cut through—4 ft. driven this week; no appearance of north wall—lode producing average quality ore. At Faull's cutting north, no appearance of north wall; in the back the lode has excellent stones of tin, worth 3 cwts. per fm. At Thomas's back west the lode is 7 to 8 ft. wide, worth 3½ cwts. per fm. At Cunningham's east, the lode is 6 ft. wide, worth 3 cwts. per fm. At Crossman's east, the lode is 7 ft. wide, worth 3½ cwts. per fm. for 10 fms. in length. At Skinner's east, the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 3 cwts. per fathom. In the 30 fm. level, at Rawlins's west, they have driven in clay about 2 fms. this week, having past the lode on the south side, and another part north, the clay being 3 ft. wide. At Osborne's stopes they have a large lode of an average quality. At Martin's east, the lode is a little disturbed by a branch of clay, good work in north part. At Allen's cross-cut they are cutting through lode. At Watt's backs west the lode is 9 to 10 ft. wide, worth 2½ cwts. per fm.; ditto east, the lode is 7 ft. wide, worth 3 cwts. of ore per fm. At Warrick's west, the lode is 6 to 7 ft. wide, worth 3½ cwts. of ore per fm. In the 20 fm. level, at Minear's back, the lode is 6 to 7 ft. wide, worth 3 cwts per fm.; ditto east, the run is clearing on owner's account; rose near 400 sacks this week, worth 3 cwts. per 100 sacks. The new shaft, west of turnpike-road, is set for 20 fms., at 14s. per fm.—they have this week completed 8 fms.

SOUTH OF SCOTLAND.—This mine promises well to be a very profitable concern. We have got it so far open as to be able to set 12 men to work on ore in the back of the 7 fm. level, at the junction of the western lode, where we have a rib of ore about 7 or 8 in. nearly solid—we expect this ground to stand whole up to the surface. The south shaft will require to be enlarged 9 fms. down, and sunk 11 fms. deeper. The north shaft is 12 fms. deep, and will require to be put down 8 fms., and a communication level driven between them. The latter shaft is best suited for the stand of pumps, there being most water in this ground. It will be necessary to have a water-wheel for pumping as soon as possible; we shall also require a water-wheel for drawing, crushing, and dressing. I see no difficulty in raising a few cargoes of ore, which can be dressed by hand while the erections are being forwarded; by adopting this plan, we shall be enabled to open this part of the mine at a small cost to the adventurers. We have a number of promising lodes in this sett which might be traced up to the crossing of the Silver Rigge lode, which is a large champion lode, where, in all probability, several good mines may be found—the country rock is composed of grauwacke of superior quality. The facilities for working are good here also; we can be plentifully supplied with water from the streams, which is collected in rocks from the mountains at a great distance. We are favoured with good roads, wood is plentiful, and well adapted for mine purposes.

SOUTH WHEAL TRELAWNY.—The 60 south is driving by six men; no alteration, the strata and bearings of the lode the same; two regular walls, about 2 feet apart, issuing rather more water.

SPEARNE CONSOLS.—Saturday last was our survey day, and our tribute pitches and tutwork bargains went off exceedingly well. We are looking very well throughout. We have set seven levels to drive east and west in very good tin ground. We set the tribute pitches to 52 men, and expect to raise a good quantity of tin.

TAMAR SILVER-LEAD.—In the 205 fm. level the sumpmen are engaged fixing penthouse and cutting ground preparatory to sinking below this level. In the 205 end the lode is 2 ft. wide, 1 ft. of which is rich work—a very promising end. In the 190 end the lode is small and unproductive. In the 175 end the lode is again making its appearance after passing through the slidy ground, but at present it is small, composed of spar, with spots of ore. In the 160 end the lode is 3 ft. wide, with ore disseminated throughout, and producing work of a moderate quality. In the 145 end the lode is 2 ft. wide, composed of fluor-spar and ore, good saving work; we find the ore ground in this level is making a great deal further south than in any of the levels above, which is a very promising feature. At Spurgin's the engine-shaft is sunk 8 fms. 2 ft. below the 160; the lode at this place is 2 ft. wide, and of a promising appearance, but it is discharging such a large quantity of water that we shall not be able to sink any deeper until we fix our pumping apparatus At the north mine, in the 90 end, driving north, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, 1 ft. of which is good work. In the 80 end the lode is 18 in. wide, composed of capel and ore. In the 70 end the lode is 2½ ft. wide, orey throughout, and yielding work of a coarse quality. We sampled on Saturday, the 3d inst., computed 81 tons of rich silver-lead ores, samples of which have been sent to the different smelters.

TRELAWNY.—Trelawny shaft is sunk 10 fms. 2 ft. below the 92 fm. level, and no change in the ground. In the 92 end north the lode is 2½ ft. wide, and worth 9l. per fm. In the south end in this level the lode is 3 ft. wide, and worth 8l. per fm. In the 82 end north the lode is 3 ft. wide, and worth 20l. per fathom. At the north mine, Smith's shaft is sunk 11 fms. 3 ft. below the 55 fm. level, and good ground for sinking. In the 55 end north the lode is 2 ft. wide, and worth 8l. per fm. In the 68 end, north of Trehane, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, and worth 8l. per fm. In the winze in the bottom of this level the lode is 2½ ft. wide, and worth 7l. per fm. In the 78 end, north of Trehane, the lode is 3 ft. wide, and worth 7l. per fm. Our stopes are without much change.

TRELEIGH CONSOLS.—Christoe Lode: In the 100 fathom level, west of Garden's, no lode taken down this week. In the 90 fm. level, west of ditto, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, worth 30l. per fm. In the winze below the 80 fm. level the lode is 20 inches wide, with stones of ore. In the 80 fm. level, east of Christoe, the lode is 18 in. wide, with good stones of ore.—Parent Lode: At Parent engine-shaft, below the 52 fm. level, we are sinking in the country. In the 30 fm. level, east of ditto, we are driving to cut the lode.—Middle Lode: At Burgess' shaft, below the adit, the lode is 15 in. wide, with stones of ore.

TRELOWETH.—In sinking the engine-shaft below the 32 fm. level it continues in elvan, and down 10 fms. 3 ft., having sunk in the past week only 4 ft. The 32 cross-cut, towards the main lode, is extended 21 fms. 4 ft.; drove in the week 7 ft., having about 2½ fms., from calculation, to intersect the lode. Pendenpor's lode does not improve in appearance or value; still, there is not much opened upon it as yet.

WELLINGTON.—The lode in the 50 fathom level, east of the engine-shaft, is 2 ft. wide, principally spar; the ground in the cross-cut driving north on the slide in this level, west of said shaft, has been for the past week rather harder than for some time past. No. 1 lode, in the 40 fm. level, west of cross-cut, is 1 ft. wide, having a very promising appearance, beautiful soft spar, mixed with copper ore; this driving, and the rise over this level, have drained the water from the western whim-shaft, we have commenced to clear up the shaft for sinking—we think the prospects in this part are better than for some time past. I am glad to inform you that the ground in the cross-cut in the adit level, towards Fisher's lode, is very much changed for the better, it now being fair for driving, and as this cross-cut is near the lode, we think it will in all probability continue until the lode is intersected; this lode in the shaft, sinking under the shallow adit, is from 1 to 2 ft. wide, and may be considered worth for tin 5l. per fm.; this is looking very cheering for something good in the adit level, which we hope will be seen in a fortnight from this time. The water is sinking slowly under the adit on No. 2 lode north. There is no change to notice in the adit driving west on this lode since the last report. We have not yet intersected the engine lode in our western adit driving north.

WEST GOGINAN.—I do not see any particular alteration in this mine since I last wrote you. The lode in the engine-shaft, sinking under the 15 fm. level, is 5 ft. wide, composed principally of gossan mixed with killas, jack, mundic, and spotted with lead ore. The lode in the deep adit level, east from the old shaft, is still large, with a similar appearance to the one in the shaft above mentioned.

WEST PAR CONSOLS.—Sarah's shaft is sinking as usual—ground the same as last reported. At the Vounder, the ground in the shaft is a little harder. We have intersected the brown lode in the cross-cut south; it does not contain much tin where cut. The Vounder lode in the end driving east is promising, with a good leader of tin in places; driving west, in the same level (20), the lode is rather hard.

WEST WHEAL JEWEL.—The 85 fathom level, west of Williams's cross-course, on Wheal Jewel lode, in consequence of the end being very wet, we have not communicated to the winze sunk below the 70—drove last month 1 fm. The 70 west, on same lode, is producing stones of ore; this level is about 70 fathoms west of Williams's cross-course, and within 35 fms. of new sett—drove last month 1 fm. 5 ft. The 57, west of Hodges's cross-course, on Tolcarne tin lode, is worth 12l. per fm.—drove last month 1 fm. 1 ft. The 57 east is worth 5l. per fathom—drove last month 1 fm. 3 ft.; the stopes in the back of the same level west are worth 30l. per fm.—stoped last month 6 fms. The shallow adit level, west of Tregoning's shaft, on same lode, is worth 8l. per fathom; drove last month 2 fms. 6 in. The deep adit south, on Williams's cross-course, drove last month 4 fms. The stopes in the bottom of the 12 fm. level, east of Tregoning's shaft, on same lode, are worth 16l. per fm.; the stopes in the bottom of same level, west of Tregoning's winze, are worth 20l. per fm.

WEST WHEAL VIRGIN.—We still continue to drive the 19 fm. level east and west from engine-shaft; the lode in the eastern end is about 12 in. wide, with good tinstuff throughout; the lode has very much improved in the western end, producing good stones of tin, and we expect in driving this end further west to intersect another tin lode. We intend shortly to commence sinking the engine-shaft under the 19 fm. level, and by the time it is down 10 fms. deeper we shall have sufficient backs to set good tribute pitches, and this week we shall put some men to work on another lode, adjoining which abundance of tin has been raised, and from the present appearances of the mine throughout, we never looked better than at this time.

WHEAL ADAMS.—We have holed the rise from the 60 to the 72, and placed six men to drive the end west towards the boundary, which will require about nine days, when ground to stope will be laid open. The stopes in the back of the 72 will produce 10 cwts. of lead per fm. The ground in the 50, north of old engine-shaft, continues good; the flookan has been intersected, with branches of quartz and barytes, containing spots of lead and mundic, presenting a stronger mineralised character as we proceed northerly. In the 40, north of new engine-shaft, we have cut through a slide, north of which the lode is 1 ft. wide, producing some good silver-lead. The stopes in the 40 north will produce 4 cwts. of lead ore per fm. The lode in the 26 north is 16 in. wide, producing good stones of ore; the stopes in the back are not looking quite so well, producing 15 cwts. of lead ore per fm. At Allen we have cut the flookan of the lode in the adit level, with spots of lead, barytes, and jack, and it has every characteristic of being a continuation of Wheal Adams lode; the lode at the intersection is about 6 fms. below the surface, at which point it traverses an unmineralised slate.

WHEAL ARTHUR (CALSTOCK).—I will proceed with the erection of a smiths' shop on Monday, and hope everything will proceed satisfactorily to you in regard to expense. I am daily expecting to cut the lode in the 20 fm. level, as we are discovering small branches of beautiful copper ore every day. There is not much alteration in the ground in the 50 fathom level since I wrote you last, but we are pressing it on as fast as possible.

WHEAL AUGUSTA.—The engine-shaft is now 9 fms. 3 ft. under the 18 fm. level; the lode is small. We have tin in our 18 fm. level, east and west of engine-shaft, and the stopes west of the shaft are looking well. We are now clearing up a shaft on the north lode.

WHEAL CREBOR.—The lode in the 54 end is still holding good, and producing about 3 tons of ore per fm.; I believe we are just taking the top of a good course of ore; we have rocks of ore drawn to surface from the bottom of the end upwards of

2 cwts. The tribute pitch above this end is improved since my last. In the pitch in the back of the 24, at Smith's, the tributers are breaking good work for copper. We are dressing up our ores preparatory to sampling in June. In the North Crebor adit we have cleared to the first shaft, which is filled, and to-day we commence clearing the same. I do not think there are many runs in the adit; if so, we shall soon see the end. In opening the backs of our north lodes I find there is a junction of lodes before the end, the backs of which show a beautiful appearance; and I have no doubt, if proved to the west of the great cross-course, with the junction before referred to, North Crebor will be found productive, if not equal to the old Crebor lode, by the same cross-course. Our mine at present is looking very encouraging. The walls of the store-houses, &c., will be finished in a few days.

The following is the monthly inspector's report (James Richards):—Since my last visit a very important improvement has taken place. In the 54 fm. level, west of Rundle shaft, now being driven on the south lode (so called from its diverging from the north portion, which is still standing in that direction), the lode is 3 feet wide, composed of capels, quartz, mundic, and prian, carrying also on the south wall a leader of ore, 1 ft. wide, all the way up and down the end, and worth at least 2 tons per fm.; we shall drive on to intersect the north lode by cross-cuts. In the 40, west of Rundle shaft, the lode is very kindly, being composed of all the characteristics necessary to constitute a promising lode—viz.: capels, mundic, quartz, prian, and a little ore. Looking at the favourable indications in this level (the 40), as also the fact of there being a coarse of ore in the 54 below, evidently showing that the ore is making down, I should at once strongly recommend the erection of a steam-engine of 30-in. cylinder, double action, to be so placed as to fork the water at Rundle for extension of the deeper levels west, to come under the ore ground seen in the 54, and also at Murchison's shaft, if found necessary. It would also be of sufficient power to crush and haul the stuff, and its application to those purposes would effect a considerable saving. The cost of the proposed machinery, including everything except the crusher—viz.: the engine complete, with capstan, shears, ropes, pumps sufficient to drain the mine to the bottom, the necessary buildings, &c.—would be about 2000*l*. The following is an estimate of the ore ground now standing in the mine:—In the back of the 54, west of Rundle shaft, 42 fms., yielding 1 ton per fathom, worth (say) 6*l*. per ton, 252*l*.; and in the back of the 24, at Cock shaft, 80 fms. of ore ground, yielding 1½ ton per fm., worth 3*l*. per ton, 360*l*.: making a total of 162 tons of ore, worth 612*l*. There are several lodes comprised within the limits of this very extensive sett, both to the north and south of the main Crebor lode, three of which are deserving of particular notice. The first is the Georgiana lode to the south, from which large returns have been made; it is about 2 ft. wide, composed of capel, peach, friable quartz, prian, and ore, and altogether is of an exceedingly kindly character. The next is to the north of Crebor, and known as North Crebor lode. The third a few fathoms further north—the two forming a junction going west, as is clearly to be seen in the shode pits now being opened, just on entering the lands of Mr. Rice. Here the lodes are at least 6 ft. wide, containing gossan of a highly-promising quartzose character, with capel, peach, and prian. The North Crebor lode was wrought on by a former company by means of an adit driven some few fathoms on its course, but is not accessible, in consequence of some stuff having fallen in from the roof of the level. It is said, however, to be 4 ft. wide, and very promising, which there can be no doubt of, as some of the refuse stuff is now to be seen at the mouth of the adit level, consisting of very strong promising gossan, capels, mundic, and rich copper ore. These two lodes forming a junction going west, and showing such splendid indications, as also being intersected by the Wheal Crebor cross-course, must be considered of very great importance, from the fact that in the old Crebor Mine, in almost all cases of a junction of two lodes, or intersection by a cross-course, a course of ore was the certain result. I should recommend that this part of the company's property be prosecuted vigorously, and have no doubt but that eventually it will become a first-rate paying concern.

WHEAL GOLDEN CONSOLS.—At Thorne's shaft, sinking under the 77 fm. level, the ground is moderate; the lode is 1 foot wide, producing good stones of ore; in the 77 south the lode is disordered at present, producing 6 cwts. of ore per fm.; in stoping the back of the 77 south the lode is 8 in. wide, producing 8 cwts. of ore per fm. In the 70 north the lode is 2 in. wide, producing 9 cwts. of ore per fm. In the 60 north the lode is 15 in. wide, producing 13 cwts. of ore per fm; in the intermediate level north, under the 60, the lode is 10 in. wide, producing 10 cwts. of ore per fm. In the stopes in the back of the same, south of Peake's winze, the lode is 10 in. wide, producing 10 cwts. of ore per fm. At the engine-shaft, in the 70, south of cross-cut, the lode is 1 ft. wide, producing 14 cwts. of ore per fm. At Webb's shaft, in the 60 south, the lode is 9 in. wide, producing 4 cwts. of ore per fm. In stoping south of Prince's winze, under the 60, the lode is 1 ft. wide, producing 5 cwts. of ore per fm.; in the stopes in the back of the 60 the lode is 1 ft. wide, producing 15 cwts. of ore per fm. The tribute pitches are much the same as last reported. We sampled, on Saturday last, 54 tons of ore.

WHEAL LANGFORD AND BARING UNITED.—Since my last we have sunk Dare's engine-shaft 2½ fms. We are now 6 fms. deep; the ground is of a favourable character for sinking. In the cross-cut, south from the adit level, to communicate with Dare's shaft, we have driven about 5 fms., and have favourable ground for driving, at 57s. 6d. per fm. The men are busily engaged clearing out ground for the foundation of the engine and boiler-house, &c., which will be accomplished in the course of three or four days' time. We took down our silver lode yesterday (May 5) in the north adit level, and there is a little improvement. We have broken about 4 cwts. of silver ore, of moderate quality.

WHEAL MARY ANN.—Since the last report Pollard's shaft men have been engaged in cutting a tip-plat in the 70 fm. level, and the sinking of the shaft will be resumed during the ensuing week. The lode in the 70 fm. level, north of this shaft, is 2 ft. wide, and worth 7*l*. per fm. In the same level south it is 2 feet wide, and worth 8*l*. per fm. The lode in the 60 fm. level, south of the shaft, is 1½ ft. wide, and worth 6*l*. per fm. From the character of the lode in the end, we daily expect an improvement here. The lode in the winze sinking under this level, south of the shaft, is 2 ft. wide, and worth 9*l*. per fm. The lode in the 50 fm. level, south of the shaft, is parted into three branches, each one producing good stones of lead. The lode in the 70 fm. level, south of Barratt's shaft, is 3 ft. wide, and worth 12*l*. per fm. The stopes throughout the mine are usually productive. We sold, on Wednesday last, two parcels of lead ore—viz., No. 1, computed 80 tons, to Thomas Somers, Esq., at 22*l*. 6s. 6d. per ton, and No. 2, 54 tons, to the Tamar Smelting Company, at 7*l*. 5s. 6d. per ton.

WHEAL RUSSELL.—In the 37 fathom level the lode is 5 ft. wide, orey throughout, producing 4 tons per fathom.

WHEAL TOM AND DEER PARK.—We have gone through our new lode in the 10 fm. level; it is all of 7 feet big, orey throughout: I never saw a better or a more kindly lode at the present depth: we are now driving on its course west; nothing can open better; in underlays south 2½ ft. in a fathom, carrying regular walls, and a good flookan, 18 in. wide, on the footwall; the stratum around it is a beautiful white killas, highly congenial for ore—a regular living stratum. Our large tin lode is as last reported—cut out. Our north copper lode is improving fast as we go to hill, and taking backs; we have good stones of ore in the lode, and abundance of water coming from the end, which leads me to expect we are not far from the canter lode.

WHEAL TREMAYNE.—The boundary engine-shaft is sunk to the 73 fm. level; the north branch, which has been most productive for the last 20 fms. sinking, has now declined and is small, and a south branch appears (to be making larger; the branches are now worth 20*l*. per fm. The shaftmen will commence casing and dividing shaft, and cutting plat in the 73 fm. level next week. In the 63 fathom level, east of boundary, on the engine lode, the lode is 5 inches wide, opening tribute ground; in the same level, east of boundary, on the south branches, the branches are worth 18*l*. per fm.; in the same level, driving east of boundary, on a north branch, the branch is small and poor: the men are now engaged cross-cutting north, to intersect other north branches. The winze sinking under the 53, west of Allen's shaft, on the south branches, is communicated with the 63. In the 53, east of Allen's shaft, on Allen's branch, the lode is worth 10*l*. per fathom. At Painter's flat-rod shaft, on the south lode, sinking under the 50 fm. level, the lode is 1 foot wide, composed of flookan, mundic, and spar, with spots of ore; the lode here has very much changed the last 6 feet sinking, and has a very promising appearance. In the 50 west the lode is 9 inches wide, opening tribute ground; ditto east the lode is 10 in. wide, opening tribute ground. In the winze sinking under the 40, east of shaft, the lode is 1 foot wide, opening tribute ground; at west whim-shaft, on the same lode, in the 40 west, the lode is 10 inches wide, composed of flookan, mundic, and spar. At Madron's shaft, on the south lode, in the 70 fm. level cross-cut, south-east of shaft, we have intersected the great flookan, where the ground is favourable for driving; ditto west, the lode is 18 in. wide, opening tribute ground. In the 20, driving east of Williams's engine-shaft, on a north lode, the lode is 6 in. wide, chiefly spar and prian, with some tin, but not to any value. At Champion's shaft, on the north lode, in the 10 west, the lode is 18 inches wide, worth 7*l*. per fm. At middle shaft, on the north lode, in the 10 fm. level cross-cut driving north to intersect a north lode, the ground is favourable for driving. Since our last report, we have set middle shaft to sink under the 10; this shaft is sinking between the red lode and a north lode, and is in clean killas ground. In the cross-cut, driving north in the 30 fathom level, to communicate with middle shaft, the ground is favourable for driving. Our tin tribute department is looking well.

WHEAL UNY.—We have much pleasure in being able to inform you that the men succeeded in securing the new adit level, and have let down the water 2 fms.: we have now to lower it about 2 feet more, which we calculate to do by clearing an old stull that has fallen down about 30 fms. west to the engine-shaft. Since our last report, three men have been engaged in putting in ladders at the old footway shaft, which is now complete to the adit level; they are now fixing timber in the engine-shaft, to secure some heavy ground that we were not aware of. The walls of the carpenters' shop are almost up, and we hope in a few days it will be completed. The building of the engine-house is also commenced; we only got our drawing last week, and we find we shall have to enlarge the foundation in consequence of the beam (bob) being longer.

WHEAL VINCENT.—Since last report we have done but little in the shaft, on account of the water being in, I therefore put the shaftmen in the west end, and the end men have been engaged in stoping the back; the lode in this end is about 1 ft. wide, producing tin, and has every indication of being a profitable one in depth to the adventurers, as it presents to us at present a very promising appearance. Our tin is now ready for the market, which is about 2 tons, and will be sold on Friday, the 9th inst.

ALLT-Y-CRIB.—For the last month we have been busily engaged in making preparations for laying a line of rods through the adit level, carpentry work, angle bob, pulley stands, &c., for the purpose of draining the water from the bottom of the mine, which has not been seen for a century past, and so far finished our arrangements as to be able to complete the above, and put down our pitwork (6-inch pumps) in about three weeks from this time, when there is every probability of our getting this mine into very large returns and good profits. From the sides of the old workings we have for the months of Jan., Feb., and March, sold the following quantities of ore:—Jan., 30 tons, at 22*l*. 1s. 6d., 361*l*. 15s.; Feb., 25 tons, at 12*l*. 1s., 301*l*. 5s.; March, 20 tons, at 12*l*., 240*l*. (less dues, 1-14th, 43*l*. 1s.) = 838*l*. 10s.—Jan. cost, 233*l*. 2s.; Feb. ditto, 245*l*. 12s. 7d.; March ditto, 301*l*. 16s.: showing profit, 157*l*. 19s. 5d.—By dividend of 2s. 6d. per share, 456*l*.—leaving balance, 1*l*. 19s. 5d. For April we have sampled 20 tons; our cost at present is not so high as it has been, and will leave a greater margin of profits than in the above three months. We have also been sinking a shaft from surface in excellent ore ground; it has yielded, on an average, about 1 ton per fm., but at present it is worth 25*l*. per fm.; as soon as this is holed to the Chapel level we shall be able to increase our present quantities very considerably, independently of our main object—the old bottoms of the mine. It is astonishing to see the anxiety that exists in the neighbourhood, particularly amongst the miners, to see the bottom of the mine.

— *May* 7.—Some good lumps of ore have been cut to-day in the air-shaft: one solid lump has been brought out from the bottom, about half-an-hour ago, from 8 to 9 cwts., and others about 3 cwts.; and there is one lump in the bottom weighing full 18 cwts. or a ton; and we expect Mr. Francis here to-day, when we intend to ask him to let us take it up as it is. It is one of the finest lumps ever seen, and the ground in the bottom of the shaft appears full of the same stuff, as I have been down in the bottom myself, and have seen it. If you wish to get the large lump, or the smaller one, up to London, please write without delay, and mention the best plan to forward it, whether by sending a cart or waggon to meet the train to Shrewsbury or otherwise, as I am afraid that the coach will not take so weighty a parcel.

BRONFLOYD.—We have now holed the air-shaft to the rise, and put four men to drive the deep adit east, four men to drive west, and six men to stope the back. I fancy the lode in driving west is standing to the north; the lode in the eastern end, and the stopes following, are both worth from 15*l*. to 20*l*. per fm. Our wheel is now erected, and the crushing-mill on the mine, and will all be at work on Tuesday next, when we shall be able to give a profit of about 1000*l*. per year with our present orey ground, and every probability of its extending east and west for a very long distance. Considering the small amount of outlay, it is the best property I have seen opened in the country.

BWLCH CONSOLS.—The accounts closed for last month show a profit of 115*l*., but the cost is for five weeks against four weeks of ore getting. The western levels and stopes still open good ore ground, and the engine-shaft is sinking without any impediments, and will soon reach another level, the 55. We hope to begin to open Pwllyrenaid, the eastern part of the old works upon the south lode, in the course of a few days.

CAE-GYNON.—We have nothing new in this mine. The water-wheel is rapidly approaching completion, and the course of ore on the south lode, although only sunk upon 7 fms. for 4 ft. wide, is full of solid stones of lead and black jack, the ore predominating in sinking. I have not seen a discovery containing so much ore and so much of promise in this district: the walls are perfectly regular, 4 feet apart, and full of metals of various sorts, but mostly of lead ore coated with blende and mixed with gossan. On the north lode, the adit driving westward yields about 15*l*. worth of ore per fathom. I hope in the course of a month to have some ore ready for the market from this mine, and that afterwards we shall go on to make profits regularly.

DAREN.—The parcel of copper ore now ready is to be sent to Messrs. Lowe and Co.'s Patent Copper-Works. The mine altogether is looking excellent, and they are giving 100*l*. a month profit on the present working cost, in which is not included the new machinery, but everything else. Francis's adit still continues to open out very good ore ground; latterly it has been better for lead ore than copper, but good for both.

FOREIGN MINES.

LINARES MINES.—The following has been received from Mr. H Thomas:

Linares, April 26.—During the past month, which ends to-day, the men in the 55 fm. level, driving east of San Anton winze, have driven 2 fms. 2 ft. 10 in., and we have to-day reset it to three Englismen with Spanish labourers, at 500 rs. per fm., and ¼ real per arroba, say 9s. per ton, for the lead. I am glad to report the favourable prospects opening by the continuance of this level, the lode being worth from 6 to 7 tons in a fathom; and I trust with the additional force now put on this ground, that we shall soon complete the communication with, and let down the water from the deepest point of the old workings. In driving the 55 fm. level, west of San Anton winze, during the past month, the lode has been hard and variable in produce, though of little value. The ground spent is 2 fms. 1 ft. 8 in., which nearly completes the calculated distance to Wilson's shaft; we have reset this end to hole to the said Wilson's shaft at 850 rs. per fm., to three Englishmen, with Spanish labourers. The 45 end, west of San Juan, has been driven for the part of the month in which the men have been engaged therein, 2 varas 2 ft. 3 in., and is reset to four men to drive at 250 rs. per vara—it is at present unproductive; the same level, driving east of Shaw's shaft, has been extended during the past month 2 fms. 1 ft. in productive ground, and is reset to drive by four men at 180 reals the vara, and 1 real per arroba for lead; the appearance of the lode leads us to expect a speedy improvement, it is at present worth about 2½ tons in a fathom. Shaw's shaft, sinking under the 45 fm. level, has been deepened during the month 2 varas 0 ft. 1 in., and its total depth under the level is now 15 varas 1 ft. 10 in. Some of the tribute pitches have run out to-day, and are reset with one exception, which I doubt not will be readily filled up. We have set an additional pitch in the back of the 31 fm. level to two men, and the total number of men on tribute is 36, at an average tribute of, say, about 30s. per ton. I hope shortly to report an extension of our tribute operations in the ground we have been clearing and securing eastward in the 31 fathom level, and also the resumption of the driving in this direction.

April 26, weighed in 24 tons 10 cwts.; total in stock, 911 tons 14 cwts.

UNITED MEXICAN MINES.—[Dated March 28; received May 8.]

Mine of Ratas.—I enclose, as usual, the monthly report of Mr. Parkman. At Ratas the portions of the mine worked by buscones continue very poor, and the weekly half sales on joint account become less and less. On the mine workings I can, however, report more favourably, particularly in Santo Toribio, where the appearances are more cheering than have been met with for some time past. The returns for the month of February are $9527 4 4.

Mine of Promontorio.—The owners of this mine having failed to deliver the promised and long-expected tract of new ground, I have given them the formal two months notice of abandonment, in accordance with the terms of the contract of Avio.

Mine of Aldana.—In the level of Refugio some very favourable indications have presented themselves, which are such as to revive our hopes, and warrant the continuance of the reduced and inexpensive work which is now being carried on.

Mine de Jesus Maria y Jose.—The workings of the month have developed nothing of importance, except a transition in the character of the rock in the cross-cut of San Ignacio, which encourages the idea of a near approach to the vein.

The Mine of Trinidad presents nothing worthy of remark on the present occasion.

Mina Grande.—I was in hopes by this opportunity to have been able to report something more definite in respect to the probabilities of this speculation, but from the slowness of workmen, and the sickness of the head timberman, we have been much retarded in our operations.

Finances in Mexico.—I enclose the usual statement of receipts and payments to the 22d inst., by which the available asset is shown to be $25,876 6 6.

Ratas—*Buscones.*—In each portion of the mine in which these workmen are employed no change has taken place worthy of mention.

Frente of Santo Toribio.—This level has advanced to the south-east 7·06 varas, and the more promising appearances mentioned in last month's report have continued, so much so that we are now opening a pass on the ore cut through, in the hope that it may improve in going downwards. In San Diego and Santa Isabel the ore is much ramified, and is, therefore, obtained at great expense. In the mass there are some threads and bunches of good ore, but which are small and inconstant. The improvement mentioned last month in the contra cielo, frente de la Purissima, and frente de Jesus, has continued, and is now doing much towards keeping up the produce of the mine, both in ley and quantity. The remaining workings have for the present no speculative interest, and the work therein is limited to the extraction of threads of ore, disseminated in the upper wall of the vein. The average number of workmen employed continues the same as in the last month. The produce of dressed ore remitted to the haciendas amounts to 3500 cargas.

Aldana.—The working of this mine has continued limited to the level of Refugio, which has advanced in four weeks 10·53 varas, in which distance the vein has assumed a more promising aspect. Some small stones of good ore have been met with, but these are, in my opinion, of less consequence than the favourable change observed in the general character of the vein.

Mina de Jesus Maria.—The cross-cut of San Ignacio has advanced 8·45 varas without any material change, unless it may be that the softness of the rock is an indication of a nearer approach to the vein. The work for the ventilation of the mine has advanced 4·78 varas, communicated with the shaft, and has obtained the desired effect. The cross-cut from the mine has advanced 8·94 varas without any material change: this work will probably cut the vein 50 varas higher up than San Ignacio, and when communicated with that work will enable us to make an extensive trial of the vein without deepening the shaft.

Mina de la Trinadad.—San Francisco cross-cut has advanced 7·50 varas, without any notable change. The present objects of this work are to gain depth and explore the ground to north-east of the mouth of the mine, and intercept the vein, should it deviate in that direction. The level of La Trinadad was continued 4·72 varas, and a cross-cut of 3·90 varas made, the ground continuing at all points unpromising. The levels of La Natividad will be resumed, as the indications to the south, on the surface, are more marked than in any other direction. It now appears to me quite evident that the vein is not prolonged in the interval between the mouth of the mine and the shaft, and that this is caused by a dislocation, or fault, the nature of which we are not able to determine as yet. This will cause an increase of expense, and is a further argument in favour of the plan we commenced with, and have followed out thus far in this mine west—to find vein and test its qualities before going to the expense of deepening the shaft. The mine of San Vicente, which bounds this on the north, is improving.

Mina Grande.—The cross-cut of San Luis, which was resumed last month, has advanced in this 9·65 varas, cutting some threads of ore which are supposed to pertain to the main vein. In the pozo de La Bomba 5·60 varas were sunk, and in the bottom a level was opened to the south, in which 11·47 varas were driven. From this point a cross-cut is being driven into the vein, with the probability that we have at last left the old workings over head, and can test the same in a point where, judging from appearances and traditions, it was in other times productive. The frente de Noche Buena has been continued outside of the vein in the upper wall, in which we have found favourable ground for driving, and have advanced 19·02 varas, including the cross-cut. In the coming month we shall have attained the distance for repeating a trial of the veins on each side. In the level to the south, from the bottom of the arrastre, 6·03 varas were driven, and a cross-cut then commenced into the vein, which has advanced 3·05 varas. Thus far the vein is poor. The surface works, and also the shaft of San Jose, are nearly concluded; therefore, expenses will be lessened, and the last mentioned work will effect a considerable saving in the cost of extraction. On the other hand, we have four speculative works just ready to try the vein in new and promising ground, so that it is not too much to hope that another month may produce some positive results.

West Polgooth.—Mr. Hallett and Mr. Hancock, two of the members of the committee of management, have this week visited the mine, and completed every arrangement for its efficient working. They have succeeded in obtaining a valuable addition to the sett, adjoining the Great Polgooth, and on the course of the lodes of that mine. The committee have also obtained a reduction of dues from 1-15th to 1-20th. Capt. Rickard has been appointed purser, and Capt. Trevena underground captain. The committee inspected the sett, machinery, buildings, and stores, and have made such arrangements that the workings will be carried on economically, yet with spirit. The development of this property is looked forward to with great interest by the neighbourhood, from its situation being such as to lead to a well-grounded belief that the mine will prove a good and lasting one.

Northern Coal Company.—Mr. Galsworthy's clerk appeared before his Honour Master Tinney yesterday, to amend the list of contributories by including in it the name of Benjamin Yerbury, under the following circumstances:—It appeared that a widow lady, named Jane Elizabeth Moore, who was post-mistress of the town of Poole, and a shareholder in the company, had got married again in the year 1847, but took no notice of the letters of the official manager, who had ultimately to send a special messenger to Poole; and he then found she had become the wife of Yerbury, and before the order for winding up the company. There being no opposition, the name was included; but, in the meantime, the notice must be amended, and both husband and wife included.

Contracts for Coals.—Tenders will be received at the East India House, on the 14th inst., for 8000 tons of Wall's-End coal for the steam navy. The Commissioners of the Navy will receive tenders on the 20th inst. for 1000 tons of Welsh steam coal for Valparaiso and Chili, and on 3d June for 4500 tons to be delivered at the coal storehouse, Dover.

Carvannal Mine—Lyle *v.* Hunt.—In the Stannaries Court, a rule *nisi* has been obtained to sell defendant's shares on a purser's petition, for the recovery of 25*l*. 0s. 10d., in respect of costs.

Wheal Enys—Roscorla *v.* Hobson.—In the Stannaries Court, a rule *nisi* has been obtained to sell defendant's shares on a purser's petition, for the recovery of 59*l*. 1s. 9d., in respect of costs.

DEAN FOREST.

VALUABLE COAL and IRON-WORKS, with suitable MACHINERY and APPURTENANCES, affording an opportunity seldom offered for acquiring a lucrative concern.

MESSRS. ADAM MURRAY AND SON will SELL BY AUCTION, at Garraway's, on Monday, the 2d of June next (unless an acceptable offer is previously made by private contract one week at least before that date), the

BROMLEY HILL COAL AND IRON-WORKS,

comprising the BROMLEY HILL and MIDSUMMER LEVELS, containing 200 acres, and the IRON MINE adjoining, containing 400 acres, with a STEAM-ENGINE, of 45-horse power, and a BLAST FURNACE, capable of smelting 80 to 90 tons of pig-iron per week—situate in the village of BREAM, four miles from Coleford.

For particulars apply to Messrs. Chaplin, Richards, and Stubbin, solicitors, Birmingham; of Arthur Ryland, Esq., Birmingham; Messrs. Abbott & Lucas, solicitors, Bristol; at the place of sale; and of Messrs. Adam Murray and Son, surveyors and land agents, No. 35, Craven-street, London.

LATEST CURRENT PRICES OF METALS.

LONDON, MAY 9, 1851.

ENGLISH IRON. *a*	*per ton.*		
Bar, bolt, & square, London	£5 5 0	to	5 10
Nail rods	6 5 0	to	6 15
Hoops	7 0 0	to	7 15
Sheets (singles)	7 12 6	to	8 5
Bars, at Cardiff & Newport	4 10 0	to	4 15
Refined metal, Wales*	3 5 0	to	3 10
Do. anthracite*	3 10 0		
Pigs in Wales	3 0 0	to	4 0
Do. do. forge	2 5 0	to	2 10
Do., No. 1, Clyde ... *net cash*	2 0 6	to	2 2
Blewitt's Patent Refined Iron for bars, rails, &c., free on board at Newport*	3 10 0		
Do., do., for tin-plates, boiler plates, &c., ditto	4 10 0		
Stirling's Patent } in Glasgow	2 15 0		
Toughened Pigs } in Wales	3 10	to	3 15
Staffordshire bars, at the works	5 5 0	to	6 0
Rails	4 17 6	to	5 7 6
Chairs (Clyde)	4 0 0		
FOREIGN IRON. *b*			
Swedish	11 10	to	12 0
CCND	17 10		0
PSI	——		
Gourieff	——		
Archangel	——		
FOREIGN STEEL. *c*			
Swedish keg	15 0	to	15 10
Ditto faggot	15 0	to	15 15
ENGLISH COPPER. *d*			
Sheets, sheathing, & bolts, *p. lb.*	0 0		9½
Tough cake *per ton*	84 0		0
Tile	£83	0	0
Old copper *e* *per lb.*		8½*d*	
Yellow Metal Sheathing		7¾*d*	
Wetterstedt's Pat. Metal † *Cwt.*	1 12		0
FOREIGN COPPER. *f*			
South American, in bond	77	to	0-87 6
ENGLISH LEAD. *g*			
Pig *per ton*	17 10		0
Sheet	18	5-18	10
Pipe	19	0	0
Red lead	19	0	0
White ditto	24	0	0
Patent shot	20 10		0
FOREIGN LEAD. *h*			
Spanish, in bond	17	to	17 10
ENGLISH TIN. *i*			
Block *per cwt.*	4	4	0
Bar	4	5	0
Refined	4	10	0
FOREIGN TIN *k*			
Banca, H. C.	4	0—4	2
Straits	3	19—4	0
TIN-PLATES. *l*			
IC Coke *per box*	1	5 6-1	6 6
IC Charcoal		1 11-1	12
IX ditto		1 17	0
SPELTER. *m*			
Plates, warehoused *per ton*	15	0-15	5
Ditto, to arrive	15	0-5	2 6
ZINC. *n*			
English sheet *per ton*	21	0	0
Quicksilver *o* *per lb.*	3*s.*	9*d.*	

Terms.—*a*, 6 months, or 2½ per cent. dis.; *b*, ditto; *c*, ditto; *d*, 6 months, or 3 per ct. dis.; *e*, 6 months, or 2½ per cent. dis.; *f*, ditto; *g*, ditto; *h*, ditto; *i*, ditto; *k*, net cash; *l*, 6 months, or 3 p. ct. dis.; *m*, net cash; *n*, 3 months, or 1½ p. c. dis.; *o*, ditto, 1½ dis.

* Cold-blast, free on board in Wales. † Dis. for cash in 14 days, 10 per cent.

Welsh Bar-Iron.—A moderate demand exists for exportation; the favourite brands may be purchased at 4*l*. 12s. 6d., and the second rates at 4*l*. 1s., free on board in Wales.—In Staffordshire iron a good business doing.—Scotch pig-iron is more inquired after; the holders are firm.—In Swedish iron several small parcels have changed hands at 11*l*. 10s. to 12*l*.—Swedish Steel is in limited request.

Copper is much inquired for.—Yellow Metal Sheathing in fair demand.

British Tin is easy at present rates.—In Foreign Tin a moderate business doing.

Spelter.—Not any transactions are reported since last week's *Mining Journal*. The arrivals during the week may be estimated at 1500 tons, most of which goes into consumption.—Lead is without alteration.—Tin-Plates dull of sale.

GLASGOW, May 8.—Although the shipments of pig-iron from here are quite unprecedented, and the local consumption very large, the market during the past week has been quiet, and prices have ruled in favour of buyers:—Mixed Nos., good brands, free on board here, worth 40s. 6d. per ton nett cash; No. 1, ditto, 40s. 9d. ditto; bars, 5*l*. 10s. to 5*l*. 12s., 4 per cent. discount for cash.

EXPORTS OF METALS TO ALL INDIA FROM LONDON AND LIVERPOOL,

For the First Four Months of 1850 and 1851.

Metals.	1850.		1851.		In. in 1851.		Dec. in 1851.
Spelter *Tons*	370	.....	110	.....	—	.....	260
Copper	1774	.....	1566	.....	—	.....	208
Iron, British, bars	12217	.....	12778	.....	561	.....	—
Ditto, Foreign	—	.....	2040	.....	2040	.....	—
,, rails	165	.....	110	.....	—	.....	55
Tin-plates *Boxes*	4874	.....	11034	.....	6160	.....	—
Lead *Tons*	777	.....	1580	.....	803	.....	—
Steel	174	.....	174	.....	—	.....	—
Quicksilver *Bottles*	22	.....	—	.....	—	.....	22

MINING NOTABILIA.

[EXTRACTS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.]

The result of the new arrangement respecting the United Mines, Gwennap, it appears highly probable will be very favourable. Since the mines have passed into the hands of the new management, considerable improvement has taken place; and there is every prospect at present of their being worked to a lengthened period. The mines are divided into 200 shares, and were taken up by Messrs. Williams, Pryor, and other gentlemen, at 80*l*. each; and such confidence has been created, that we understand they cannot now be obtained under 100*l*.

Dolcoath Mine (Camborne, Cornwall).—This ancient and valuable sett has been at work above 70 years, the capital expended being 40,320*l*., or 252*l*. per 180th share; but it should be taken into account that it has since made dividends to its fortunate proprietors of no less an amount than 136,912*l*., being 855*l*. 14s. per share. We are in hopes of shortly being enabled to publish some very interesting particulars of the underground operations, from a highly talented correspondent in the west.

Kekewich Consolidated (Lanivet, Bodmin).—These mines are being resumed in a spirited manner by the shareholders, who have recently purchased the whole of the materials at the Halloon Mine, including the 32-inch steam-engine, &c. It is hoped they will be as fortunate as their neighbours in the Bodmin Wheal Mary, where there is a most valuable discovery of copper ore at and under the adit level, and on the same lodes as the Kekewich Consolidated. Although large sums of money have been expended from time to time in this place, yet the deepest part is only 20 fms., and even there the lode presented so favourable an appearance that shares freely sold at 45*l*. each, and returns might have been easily made, providing the machinery was of sufficient power to keep the water at that depth.

The Owlacombe Beam and Union Tin and Copper Mining Company.—The setts proposed to be worked by this company are situate about two miles from Ashburton, in Devonshire, and the capital required is 12,000*l*., in shares of 1*l*. each, for which scrip will be issued. The setts extend over about one square mile, and the returns in the district have been known to be very large for centuries, while the lodes may be said to be yet almost unexplored, the depth of the workings being only 60 fathoms, and there is extensive machinery and dressing floors on the mine. From reports of Mr. Charles Dean, Professor Ansted, Capt. James Carpenter, and Adam Murray, jun., Esq., there is every hope, with judicious working, of ample remuneration. Should the proposed capital prove deficient, a general meeting will be held, to give the shareholders an option of continuing or not, and the dissentients will be paid off.

Okel Tor Silver-lead Mine (Calstock, Cornwall).—This sett is close adjoining the Tamar Mines and river, and it is calculated that the great cross-course which runs through Devon Consols will make the lead lodes at Okel Tor as rich as the copper ones at Wheal Maria. From a shallow depth a sample has been tried, yielding 37 ozs. of silver to the ton. Another lode has been cut 4 feet wide, only 10 fathoms from engine-shaft. Reports from Mr. Evan Hopkins and Captain S. Seccombe have been received, highly favourable, and recommendatory of a spirited outlay for the full development of this mineral ground. We understand that a great number of shares have been subscribed for in Exeter.

The Macclesfield Copper Mine has been fairly launched upon the mining world, and numerous applications for shares have been received by the acting committee. The machinery already erected upon the mine, with the aid of a more powerful water-wheel, will enable the projectors at once to carry out the operations. From the reports of the agents at the junction of the north and south lodes large deposits of ore may be expected. The new lode, three-quarters of a mile farther west, is producing good stones of ore, and the gossan is of the most favourable description; and from the last report, dated the 7th inst., from Capt. Wm. Williams, this lode would seem to guarantee most important results.

Treloweth Mine (St. Erth, Cornwall) commenced working in April, 1850, the number of shares being 1000, upon which 4*l*. 5s. each has been paid, the actual outlay to end Feb. last being 4244*l*. 8s. 1d.; the lord's dues are 1-20th. The sump-shaft is nearly down to a 42 fm. level. There are two levels driving in the 32 and a cross-cut, and sanguine expectations are entertained of having a good lode of copper ore.

Wheal Robins (in the parish of St. Neot) has just been taken up by a respectable London party, and will be immediately put to work.

Wheal Zion (Calstock).—The shaft on the great champion lode is sunk 6 fms. The ore, at the depth of only 4 fms. from the surface, produced 28½ per cent. of copper, and this mine justifies the expectations entertained of its great productiveness. Captain Vivian is so confident of its yielding very large returns, that he has offered to take the agency for 2½ per cent. on the clear profits of the mine, in lieu of salary.

Current Prices of Stocks, Shares, & Metals.

MINES.—There has been a languid tone about the market this week—the cause of which is not very apparent, but the effect shows itself, not only in a diminished business, but a diminished inquiry for all kinds of shares, and with a stronger disposition to sell than to purchase. Possibly, attention from general business pursuits is diverted by a leading object in the western outskirts of the metropolis; or it may be that the sudden stop put to some further attempts to raise large premiums on new mining setts, or revivals of old mines, has produced a shock in the sphere of the parties engaged in them; but which we hail with satisfaction as indicative of a better order of things. The Mining Exchange List has undergone an augmentation of numbers; and we have no doubt there are yet many good concerns which will be added, after due inquiry into their merits on the part of the committee.

In the Metal Market, Copper is firm, and in good demand.—Lead remains unaltered.—No improvement has taken place in Tin, and prices can only be considered nominal.—Spelter is dull, and the imports continue heavy.—Yellow Metal Sheathing in fair demand.—Refined Metal very difficult of sale.

Amongst the arrivals at Swansea are 600 tons of copper ore from Cuba.

At the Lisburne Mines the levels and stopes throughout are looking well. The produce of ore for the current month is estimated at 297 tons.

The Foxdale Mines (Isle of Man) sold 90 tons of lead ore, at 12*l.* 2s.

Merllyn sold at Holywell 16 tons of lead ore, at 11*l.* 17s. 6d. per ton.

At Wheal Golden, 54 tons of lead ore were sampled, 26th April.

Drake Walls had, on Wednesday, 18 to 19 tons ready for sampling.

The Tamar Mines sampled, on Saturday, 81 tons of rich silver-lead ores, and the prospects in the mine will be found on the improving order.

The ticketings for 45 tons silver-lead ores, from Bwlch Consols Mines, varied from—Pontifex and Wood, 12*l.* 1s., to the purchasers, Locke, Blackett and Co., 14*l.* 8s. 6d.

Messrs. Powles, Brothers, and Co., sold three parcels of mint sweepings from New Granada—14 cwts. at 16*l.* 6s. per cwt.; 90 cwts. at 28*l.* 4s. per cwt.; and 96 cwts. at 9*l.* 8s. per cwt.

In Devon Great Consols shares have been done during the week as high as 307½; and though a transfer has been made at 300, we believe they cannot be obtained under the higher figure.

The 2400*l.* stated last week as called by Cefn Gwyn, is not actually a call, but the deposit money required on 2400 new shares, of 1*l.* each.

The Great Polgooth instalment of 1*l.*, to complete the 3*l.* per share, as provided in the prospectus, which became due on Monday, is already nearly paid up; and it appears, by the report, that the first month's operations, under many disadvantages, are estimated to give a profit at the rate of 184*l.* monthly: this augurs well.

At Holmbush, Hitchins's engine-shaft is now completed down to the 132 fathom level, which will facilitate the workings to that depth, and lay open more tribute ground. The western stopes in the back produce 4 tons of copper ore per fm.; the eastern 3 tons per fm.; the end west 1 ton; the lode is increasing in size as it nears the cross-course. The sinking of Wall's engine-shaft under the 100 progresses faster, 8 feet being sunk in the past month; it is now set at 40*l.* per fathom. Also a pitch on the lead lode, at 5s. tribute, a parcel of which will shortly be brought to sale.

At Lewis, the 80 east, on north lode, is yielding good work for tin. The same level west, on Praed's lode, is opening tribute ground. The same lode in the 40, 30, and 20 west is doing so likewise. The mine is improving generally on the copper lode.

At Calstock United, a pitch is working upon the mundic lode at 2s. 6d. per ton, and to have 10s. in 1*l.* for saving the copper. This pitch is yielding large quantities of the former, besides a stock of 300 tons ready for market from the Cathedral pitch. The new stamps work well, and so does the engine, put to work on Monday.

Bedford United report promises well for the next month's prosecution of the various levels.

At North Basset, the new shaft is 2 fms. below the 72 fm. level, lode 6 ft. wide, and nearly all ore; it widens and improves as it deepens, and now yields nearly 20 tons per fm.

At Wheal Crebor, a valuable improvement has taken place in driving the 54 west of Rundle shaft. A letter from Capt. Richards, received yesterday, says that the lode was worth at least 3 tons per fm. The mine is altogether looking exceedingly well, and upwards of 600*l.* worth of ore is laid open in the pitches.

At Alfred Consols, the men put last week to cross-cut further north in the 80 fm. level, east of Field's shaft, have cut through a lode 2 to 3 feet wide, worth for copper from 30*l.* to 40*l.* per fm.; this proves the advantage of frequently cross-cutting. The 80 east is also improved, the end turning out from 30*l.* to 40*l.* worth of ore per fm. Wyld's shaft is now completed to the 70 fm. level, and preparing to sink below.

At the Callington Mines, the lode in the diagonal shaft, sinking below the 125, is 14 inches wide, improved, and is now opening tribute ground. The 112 south is yielding 3 cwts. of lead per fm. The rise over the 70, on Kelly Bray lode, will now turn out 3 tons of copper ore per fm., and looking promising to still further improve. The stopes west of the rise will yield 5 tons per fm. Every exertion is being made to push on the 70 into the granite, where it is expected the lode will be more productive than in the present strata. Nearly 60 tons of copper ore are already dressed.

At Rocks and Treverbyn, Gray's shaft will be completed in a day or two to the 50 fm. level, and expedite the workings very considerably. At Ephraim's and Faull's they have no north wall as yet in the 40, and the other departments in this level are yielding from 3 to 3½ cwts. of tin ore per fm. In the 30 they have a large lode in Osborne's stopes, producing ore of average quality. At Watt's and Warwick's, lode yielding from 2½ to 3½ cwts. per fm.

Interest in mining adventures appears to be extending in other districts, as well as London and the west. In another column are some remarks connected with active operations in Cumberland and Westmoreland, and among our "Mining Correspondence" will be found a report from each district. So exclusive have our north country friends hitherto been, that it was almost impossible to get the slightest clue to their proceedings, and we hope the present step promises a further extension of liberal views.

Mr. Mare, of Plymouth, is preparing a new engine of 30-inch cylinder for New East Crowndale Mine, in accordance with the specifications in Capt. Carpenter's report. The ground is being cleared, and the foundation is to be laid on Monday.

The joint committee of the debenture holders, creditors, and shareholders, of the Copper Miners' Company, report that the bill in Parliament has been read a second time in the House of Commons, and referred to a committee. Further, that it has undergone a preliminary revision by the chairman of the Committee of the Lords with a satisfactory result, and call upon those who wish to resuscitate the company to pay up their proportions.

The great feature of the week in mining affairs has been the seventh annual meeting of the Devon Great Consols Company, a report of which will be found in another column. It shows a successful progress, perhaps unprecedented in the history of mining, and each year's report appears to eclipse the previous one. During the past 12 months the cost of ore has been less by 4s. per ton than in the year 1849. The erection of valuable and powerful machinery is drawing to completion, and notwithstanding the immense quantities of ore sampled (17,290 tons), the discoveries have been equally large, and a stock of ore ground remained in sight of 62,337 tons, while the splendid prospects continually developing themselves at Wheal Anna Maria, Emma, and Thomas, hold out still more flattering prospects. The sum voted at the last meeting for the education of the miners' children was distributed to the neighbouring schools, to the great gratification of the recipients. The total sum for ores sold is 116,635*l.* 11s., and total receipts (including balance from last account 13,367*l.* 17s. 3d.), 131,499*l.* 6s. 8d. There has been paid in dividends 42*l.* per share (43,008*l.*) leaving in hand 14,677*l.* 18s. 1d. The balance of assets over liabilities is 77,086*l.* 0s. 7d.

At East Wheal Rose meeting on Monday, the accounts for January and February showed—Balance from last account, 2506*l.* 0s. 5d.; ores sold (less dues), 7918*l.* 1s. 8d.; Cargoll adventurers for water charge, &c., 114*l.* 17s. 4d.; three-fourths profit in Cargoll, 308*l.* 10s. 1d. = 10,847*l.* 9s. 6d. —To costs, coals, and merchants' bills, 6125*l.* 6s. 8d.; Stannary Court dues and income tax, 213*l.* 13s. 6d.; carriage of ore and coals, 80*l.* 4s. 3d.; discount on ore bills, 10*l.* 3s. 9d.—By dividend of 15*l.* per share (1920*l.*): leaving balance in favour of adventurers, 2498*l.* 1s. 4d.; the profit of the two months' working being 1822*l.* 0s. 11d.

At South Wheal Frances meeting, on Monday, the accounts for Feb. and March showed—Copper ore sold, 3216*l.* 8s. 9d.; tin, 660*l.* 5s.; debts received, 1s. 9d.=3878*l.* 2s. 9d.—Labour cost, February, 656*l.* 11s. 10d.; March, 675*l.* 2s. 1d.; merchants' bills, 633*l.* 10s. 10d.; dues, 258*l.* 9s.: showing profit of 1654*l.* 9s.; add balance end of January, 511*l.* 3s. 4d.= 2165*l.* 12s. 4d.—By dividend of 8*l.* per share, 1984*l.*: leaves balance in hand, 181*l.* 12s. 4d.

At a meeting of Herodsfoot mine adventurers, on the 8th inst., the accounts showed a profit upon the six months' working, ending Feb. 28, of 383*l.* 16s. 9d., a balance in hand of 583*l.* 1s. 9d., and a balance of assets over liabilities of 416*l.* 16s. 6d. The mine was divided into 1024 shares, and a dividend of 5s. per share declared, payable on and after the 15th inst. The accounts from the mine are of a favourable character, and there is every probability of a dividend, same as now declared, being given every three months.

At Allt-y-Crib meeting, the accounts showed—Silver-lead ore sold (less 1-14th dues, 64*l.* 10s.) 838*l.* 10s.—Cost for three months ending March, 680*l.* 10s. 7d.: leaving a profit of 157*l.* 19s. 5d. A dividend of 2s. 6d. per share was declared, amounting to 156*l.*, leaving balance to next account, 1*l.* 19s. 5d.; since which 20 tons of silver-lead ore have been sampled. A shaft is sinking to reach the Chapel level, lode worth 25*l.* per fathom; and when the old bottoms have been reached, which have not been wrought for a century, the profits are likely to be considerably enhanced.

At the Crane and Bejawsa meeting on Tuesday, the accounts for Jan. and Feb. were audited and passed, and a call of 2*l.* per share made.

At the East Tywarnhayle meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts for Jan. and Feb. showed—Balance last account, 627*l.* 9s. 5d.; costs and merchants' bills, 494*l.* 7s. 3d. = 1121*l.* 16s. 8d.—By call in Feb., 768*l.*: leaves balance against adventurers, 353*l.* 16s. 8d.—A call of 3*l.* per share was made.

At the Carwinnen meeting, on Monday, the accounts were passed, and a call of 10s. per share made.

At Bodmin Consols meeting, on 28th April, the accounts showed—Balance last account, 98*l.* 4s. 5d.; calls, 363*l.*=461*l.* 4s. 5d.—By Feb. cost, 84*l.* 13s. 8d.; March, 91*l.* 12s. 2d.; sundry disbursements, 179*l.* 18s. 2d.: leaves balance to next account, 105*l.* 0s. 5d. The assets are estimated at 1930*l.* 12s. 2d.—Liabilities, 477*l.* 13s. 7d.: leaving balance in favour of adventurers, 1452*l.* 18s. 7d. The committee were empowered to treat for the purchase of a steam-engine.

At Hawke's Point meeting, the accounts showed—Balance last account, 316*l.* 17s. 9d.; labour cost from July, 1850, to the end of March, 1851, 851*l.* 18s. 5d.; merchants' bills, 349*l.* 11s. 4d.=1518*l.* 7s. 6d.—By call, 640*l.*; ores sold (less dues, 15*l.* 13s. 9d.), 276*l.* 17s. 5d.; sundries, 9*l.* 8s. 8d.: leaving balance to next account, 592*l.* 1s. 5d.; to pay off which, and prosecute the mine, a call of 25s. per share was made.

At a meeting of Black Craig Mine adventurers, on Tuesday, the accounts submitted showed a balance in hand of 500*l.* 19s. 9d., and a balance of assets over liabilities of 250*l.* 5s. 9d. This latter balance is exclusive of 40 tons of lead ore which it is expected will be shipped for market in a day or two. It was resolved at the meeting to divide the sett into two mines, the new mine to be called East Black Craig, and the present proprietors in Black Craig to be offered an interest, *pro rata*, in the new adventure. The agent's report is inserted among our Mining Correspondence.

At Tregorden meeting, on the 30th April, the accounts showed a balance against the mine of 211*l.* 7s. 2d., and liabilities, 353*l.* 7s. The shares were increased to 1120, and a call of 6s. per share made. The report is very favourable. Out of 3 fms. of ground they broke 2½ tons of silver-lead, producing, by assay, 15¾ for lead, and 113 ozs. of silver to the ton, equal to 30*l.* per ton. The lode in the bottom of the engine-shaft (the 40) is reported to be worth 20*l.* per fm.

At Trehane meeting, on the 30th April, the accounts showed a balance of 456*l.* 8s. 5d. in hand. A dividend of 1*l.* per share was declared.

At Wheal Susan meeting, on 29th April, the accounts showed—Balance last account, 496*l.* 14s. 7d.; labour cost from Oct. to end Feb., 418*l.* 18s.; materials, 232*l.* 5s. 4d.=1147*l.* 17s. 11d.—By call, 500*l.*; sale of tin stuff, 10*l.* 10s. 9d.: leaves balance to next account, 637*l.* 7s. 2d. A call of 10s. per share was made. The new shaft is down 19½ fms. below adit, for the purpose of driving levels and cross-cuts in the 22. The old sump-shaft is down 34 fms., but below the 21 fm. level the workings are not much extended. The adit from Godolphin is 14 fathoms deep; on reaching Susan boundary it will be 20. The sett is traversed by channels of elvan and caunter lodes, as well as the regular east and west lodes, the granite dipping down to the killas.

At West Nant-y-Mwn meeting, on the 24th April, the accounts showed —Labour cost for five months, to end Feb., 1851, 45*l.*; expenses, deputation visiting the mine, 26*l.* 5s.=71*l.* 5s.—By call, 51*l.*: leaves balance to next account, 20*l.* 5s. A call of 2s. 6d. per share was made. Mr. Henry Ellery, of Truro, was appointed purser, at a salary of 31s. 6d. per month, and instructed to apply for the sett of the western ground.

At La Min meeting, on the 30th April, the accounts showed—Balance, last account, 155*l.* 0s. 11d.; labour cost four months to the end of March, 150*l.* 6s. 7d.; merchants' bills, 38*l.* 6s. 5d. = 343*l.* 13s. 11d.—By call, 256*l.*; copper ores sold (less dues), 17*l.* 19s. 6d.: leaving balance to next account, 69*l.* 14s. 5d.—A call of 1*l.* per share was made, and the agents instructed to purchase a 30-inch cylinder steam-engine. Having gone over about 100 fms. of good ore ground, and intersected the first elvan-course, they have a fine gossan lode, from 2 to 2½ ft. wide: the end appears to be near the great cross-course, after cutting through which they expect to intersect two other lodes very speedily.

At Trethevy meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed—Cash received, 368*l.* 7s. 6d.—Costs for Feb., 141*l.* 11s. 10d.; March, 157*l.* 11s. 6d.; balance paid the treasurer, 66*l.* 18s. 4d.: leaves balance in favour of mine, 2*l.* 5s. 10d. A call of 1*l.* per share was made. The engine-shaft is down 1½ fms. below the 40; it is sinking slowly in ironstone, at 50*l.* per fathom. The 40 east has just passed through the small cross-course, where they have a good branch of copper ore; they expect to reach another cross-course larger and stronger in about 6 fms. further driving, which heaves the lode south. The two lodes will intersect each other in depth.

At Caradon Vale Mine meeting, held April 28, the accounts showed—Balance due to treasurer last account, 152*l.* 12s. 2d.; costs for January, 128*l.* 7s. 11d.; February, 92*l.* 7s. 11d.; paid balance to the lessees, 75*l.* = 448*l.* 8s.—By receipts, 304*l.* 7s. 6d.: leaves balance to next account, 144*l.* 0s. 6d. A call of 5s. per share was made, payable May 12, and a further call of 2s. 6d. on June 12 next. Tear's lode is 7 ft. wide in the 32; the north part is of a very promising character, likely to be productive of copper, as much more water issues from it than did in the level above. The lead shaft is down 9 feet below surface, ground congenial for lead.

At Kingsett and Bedford meeting, held on Tuesday, the accounts showed —Balance last account, 33*l.* 18s. 6d.; February costs, 79*l.* 5s. 11d.; March, 73*l.* 13s. 7d.; paid Capt. M. Martyn for his report, 10*l.* 10s.=197*l.* 8s.— Calls received, 78*l.* 5s.—leaves balance to next account, 119*l.* 3s. A call of 3s. per share was made, and all the works suspended, in consequence of bad air, except the sinking of the shaft in the northern part of the mine, where the lead bunches are—it will cost about 200*l.*

At Wheal Mary Emma meeting, held yesterday, the accounts showed a balance in hand of 311*l.* 18s. 3d. The committee having returned from a visit of inspection to the mines, reported that a large quantity of tin was undergoing the process of dressing for the market—that they were highly gratified with the general appearance of the concern, and its future prospects, which, added to the very favourable nature of the reports from Mr. Jehu Hitchins, Captains Carpenter, Paull, and Heath, warranted the adoption of more vigorous measures for spiritedly carrying on the works. Capt. James Carpenter was appointed to superintend, commencing with a salary of 3*l.* 3s. per month. There is a floor of tin ores in a rise behind the adit end dipping westerly, which they shortly expect to meet in driving the end; it would set at about 10s. in 1*l.*, were tributers more plentiful. There are two shafts sinking before the end in a kindly-looking killas, in which a small quantity of tin has been found. The mine is well furnished with water-power, and wheel adequate to all purposes. All other erections and dressing-floors are complete.

At the meeting of the Economic Mining Association, the accounts showed a clear balance of 12*l.* 15s. in hand. The stock held consisted of shares in three Cornish mines, which since they had purchased had risen cent. per cent., and the prospects of all were highly gratifying. The objects of this association are—the investment of capital in mining property of a *bonâ fide* character, and members are admitted on payment of an entrance fee of 10s., and a monthly contribution of 5s. Up to the present time the company has consisted of only 30 shareholders, has only been established six months, but has made considerable profit. It is not intended to make a dividend during the first year, but at the first quarterly meeting in the second it is expected that a dividend of 20 per cent. can be made—any accumulation above that amount to be either added to the capital stock, or divided as a bonus among the shareholders. No member can hold more than five shares; and as the property of the association improves, a premium will be charged on their advances in proportion.

During the week sales have been effected in Tremayne, Penzance Consols, Alfred Consols, West Alfred Consols, West Wheal Alfred, Spearne Consols, East Wheal Leisure, East Wheal Reeth, West Providence, West Frances, Wheal Harriet, Tincroft, Stray Park, Treleigh Consols, Tregorden, Bodmin Wheal Mary, Trelawny, East Gunnis Lake, Mary Ann, Bedford United, East Tamar, South Tamar, Herodsfoot, West Caradon, Devon and Courtenay, Heignston Downs, Black Craig, Wheal Arthur (Calstock).

In Foreign Mines, Cobre, Copiapo, St. John del Rey, United Mexican, and Mexican and South American have changed hands.

At Linares, the lode in the 55 east has increased in value considerably, being worth from 6 to 7 tons per fm.; it has been driven 2½ fms. in the past month. The same level west is hard, and of little value; it will be holed to Wilson's shaft very shortly. The 45, east of Shaw's, is yielding 2½ tons per fm.; the shaft is down 15½ varas below. The total number of tributers working is 36, at an average tribute of 30s. per ton. Ore in stock, 911 tons.

By the United Mexican despatches we learn that at Santo Toribio the appearances are better. At Promontorio, in consequence of the owners having failed to deliver the tract of new ground, the formal two months notice of abandonment has been served. The level of Refugio, at Aldana, presents some favourable indications. The cross-cut of San Ignacio seems approaching near to the vein. The available assets are $25,876 6 6. The report altogether may be taken as a shade better than the last.

From Santiago Mines, we learn that Thompson's shaft has been suspended, in consequence of an excess of water flowing into the 22 fm. level and impeding the workings; it has drained the upper level, where the lode is poor. Taylor's shaft is expected to reach the 10 within a month, and Goldsmid's is sinking in a large and very kindly gossan lode. The Angelita shaft is also sinking in a fine gossan lode, 5 feet big. The March raisings were 24 tons, and 4 tons of precipitate.

From the Worthing Mining Company, we learn that the water-wheel shaft is now 30 fms. deep perpendicularly, and sinking at 18*l.* per fm.; the lode, 6 ft. wide, consists of quartz, flookan, branches of mundic, and spots of yellow copper ore; the water easy, one horse drawing that and the stuff. Lode 2 has been found by costeaning, and a caunter traced, which forms a junction with the others at the water-wheel flat: here, and on the top of the hill, this caunter shows stains of copper, and is about a foot wide. A trial shaft upon the No. 2 lode is in progress. The masons are proceeding with the engine-house.

The despatches received yesterday from the Alten Mines (dated 21st of April) are much of the same character as those last received. At the Old Mine, the prospects continue flattering, whilst the returns of ore are regular, and on the ore being delivered to the smelting house the quality has been found to be better than for some time past. The estimated produce for March was 9 tons 18 cwts. of fine copper.

Accounts from Lake Superior state that the whole of the furnaces there are in blast; 16 mines have been opened, and there is every probability that fresh lodes will be explored in the course of the summer. Provisions were dear. Labourers were obtaining from 14 to 26 dollars per month, and miners from 20 to 30 dollars, with rations. These mines were all in the vicinity of the Ontonagon river.

LEAD ORES

BIDDINGS FOR 45 TONS LEAD ORE FROM BWLCH CONSOLS MINES.

Bidders.	*Sold at Aberystwith 1st May.*	*Amount.*
Locke, Blackett, and Co. (purchasers)		£14 8 6
Michell and Son		12 5 0
Newton, Keates, and Co.		14 5 0
Pontifex and Wood		12 1 0
Sims, Willyams, Nevill, and Co.		13 12 6
Thomas Somers		13 3 6
The Tamar Smelting Company		13 6 0
Walker, Parker, and Co.		14 5 0

Sold at Douglas, Isle of Man, on the 3d May.

Mine.	*Tons.*	*Price per Ton.*	*Purchasers.*
Foxdale	90	12 2 0	Mather & Co.

Sold at Aberystwith, on the 5th of May.

East Logylas	110	£11 10 0	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Frongoch	80	11 0 0	Panther Smelting Co.
Cwm Erfin	30	14 2 6	Newton, Keates, & Co.

Ticketings at the White Horse Hotel, Holywell, on the 8th May.

Maesyrerwddu	75	£11 10 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Ditto	75	11 8 6	ditto.
Coetia Llys	16	12 10 6	J. P. Eyton.
Hendre	19	10 12 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Ditto	8	10 12 6	ditto.
Ditto	2¼	8 12 0	Newton, Keates, & Co.
Deep Level	86	10 15 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Talacre	30	12 3 6	J. P. Eyton.
Lloc	30	12 1 0	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Merllyn	16	11 17 6	ditto.
Arkansas	9	21 0 0	Mather and Co.
Newtonards	55	11 4 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.

BLACK TIN.

Mines.	*Tons.*	*Price per Ton.*	*Purchasers.*
Yeoland Consols	5	£49 12 6	Calenick Co. & Williams.
East Crowndale	7	45 2 6	ditto and ditto
ditto	1	32 0 0	ditto and ditto
Golden Dagger	2½	50 10 0	Calenick Smelting Co.

COPPER ORES.

Sampled April 23, and Sold at Andrew's Hotel, Redruth, May 8.

Mines.	*Tons.*	*Price.*	*Mines.*	*Tons.*	*Price.*
Carn Brea	86	£4 1 6	Tywarnhayle	80	£2 13 0
ditto	85	4 15 0	ditto	53	3 8 6
ditto	79	5 16 6	ditto	34	8 15 6
ditto	70	4 7 6	ditto	16	1 19 0
ditto	68	3 9 6	Alfred Consols	60	6 17 0
ditto	46	3 15 6	ditto	53	4 17 0
ditto	43	6 16 6	ditto	52	4 9 6
ditto	38	1 16 6	ditto	23	11 11 0
ditto	21	6 12 6	Levant	66	7 4 0
ditto	30	7 2 0	ditto	57	2 8 0
Wheal Buller	82	7 4 0	Wheal Agar	47	4 16 6
ditto	76	4 6 6	ditto	39	11 18 0
ditto	75	7 10 0	ditto	7	8 8 0
ditto	73	4 10 6	Wh. Tremayne	44	5 0 0
ditto	52	11 5 0	ditto	38	2 5 0
ditto	51	5 0 6	West Wheal Towan	26	4 6 0
ditto	31	2 10 0	ditto	6	2 15 0
Par Consols	97	8 4 0	East Godolphin	30	3 10 0
ditto	95	5 11 6	Cook's Kitchen	24	3 15 0
ditto	88	2 8 0	Trelyon Consols	21	5 17 6
ditto	81	8 0 6	Wheal Vor	7	4 13 0
Tywarnhayle	111	3 0 0			

TOTAL PRODUCE.

Carn Brea	578	£2725 8 6	Wheal Tremayne	82	£305 10 0
Wheal Buller	440	2730 14 0	West Wh. Towan	32	128 6 0
Par Consols	361	2186 5 0	East Godolphin	30	105 0 0
Tywarnhayle	294	1056 1 6	Cook's Kitchen	24	90 0 0
Alfred Consols	188	1165 2 0	Trelyon Consols	21	123 7 6
Levant	123	612 0 0	Wheal Vor	7	32 11 0
Wheal Agar	93	749 13 6			

Average Standard ..... £100 10 0 | Average Produce 6
Average Price per ton £5 5 6
Quantity of Ore ..... 2273 tons | Quantity of Fine Copper, 181 tons 13 cwts.
Amount of Money £12,009 19 0
LAST SALE.—Average Standard ..... £103 10 0.—Average Produce 7¼
Standard of corresponding sale last month, 102*l.* 1s.—Produce, 7¼.

COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED.

	Tons.	Amount.
Mines Royal	111	£333 0 0
Vivian and Sons	479	1899 1 6
Freeman and Co.	259	1165 14 0
Pascoe Grenfell and Sons	341	1537 5 9
Sims, Willyams, and Co.	279	1571 13 6
Williams, Foster, and Co	527	3489 12 3
Schneider and Co.	202	954 1 6
Mason and Elkington	105	766 10 6
Total tons	2273	£12,009 19 0

NO SALE on Thursday next, May 15.

Copper ores for sale on Thursday week, at the Royal Hotel, Truro.—Mines and Parcels.—Devon Great Consols, Wheal Josiah, Wheal Maria, Wheal Fanny, and Wheal Anna Maria, 1575—West Caradon 329—Fowey Consols 261—Wheal Friendship 206—Bedford United Mines 144—Poldice 133—Wheal Maiden 36—Wheal Crebor 33—Wheal Jewel 25 —Penpol Regulus 26—Copper Bottom 24—Polest Regulus 18.—Total, 2806 tons.

At SWANSEA, for Sale 13th May.—Cobre, 107, 98, 86, 80, 69, 80, 17, 67, 66, 60, 47, 13, 103, 61, 53, 45, 44, 90, 70, 56—Berehaveo, 126, 120, 118, 100, 77—Knockmahon, 109, 104, 51—Spanish, 81, 79.—Kaw-aw, 50—Burra Burra, 14.—Total, 2313 tons (81 cwts.)

CURRENT PRICE OF GOLD AND SILVER.

Portugal gold, in coin	per oz. £3 17 5	Mexican dollars	per oz. £0 4 11½
Foreign, in bars	3 17 9	Spanish doubloons	3 16 6
		Silver, in bars	5s. 11d.

ROYAL GARDENS, VAUXHALL.—MONDAY, and every Evening during the Week.—Director, Mr. Robert Wardell—Galaxy of Talent unequalled in England—Mlle. Palmyra Annato, the most celebrated Female Equestrian in the world, together with "Hernandez," the extraordinary American Rider, Hiram Franklin (from the United States), &c.—Madame Lejars and Mlle. Pauline Cuzent have also been engaged—Mons. Arban, and a numerous Band for Concert and Ball; the Dancing Platform affords space for nearly 3000 persons—Stupendous Picture, the "Temple of Concord," the largest painting ever undertaken, with brilliant Fireworks, by Darby—the Illuminations by Duffell—the Algerine Family, their first appearance in this country—Mons. Foucault, with his beautiful Fire and Water Sports—Popular Vocalists, and innumerable other Novelties.—Admission 2s. 6d.; doors open at Eight o'clock. 40
Manager—Mr Benjamin Barnet.

ASTOUNDING WONDERS IN NATURAL MAGIC.
EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY MORNING and EVENING.
ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—Professor ANDERSON (the Great Wizard of the North) will have the honour of repeating his ROYAL BALMORAL ENTERTAINMENT, Wonders in Natural Magic, Séances Fantasques, Anglaises, et Estrangères. The Entertainment will be the same as he was commanded by Her most Gracious Majesty the Queen to perform before her and the Court at Balmoral Castle. 41
Stalls, 7s.; boxes, 4s.; pit, 2s.; amphitheatre, 1s. Private boxes, 10s. 6d., £1 1s., £1 £1 11s. 6d. Arrangements will be made for families and schools to private boxes.—Morning—Doors open at Two P.M., commences at half-past Two. Evening at Eight o'clock; commences at half-past Eight.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"M. J. L." (Tottenham) had better apply to the agent of the mine for full information respecting its financial position and its future prospects: it was certainly represented to be in a situation to pay a bi-monthly dividend, but whether improperly or not, we cannot say.

"A Miner" (St. Cleer).—A report of the last meeting of the Burra Burra Mine, held on the 16th October, appeared in the Journal of the 18th January last. The profit from the formation of the company to the 29th Sept., 1849 (4¼ years), was 229,535*l.* 8s. 9d., of which 221,760*l.* have been divided among the shareholders, and 7775*l.* 8s. 9d. remains to credit.

"G. M." (Bilston).—Mr. David Mushet's "Papers on Iron" can be procured of Mr. Weale, the bookseller, High Holborn.

"H. D. W."—Mr. R. Symons, of Truro, will furnish all particulars respecting his maps, and where they are to be obtained. Mr. Symons will also answer the other question.

There is much of sound sense in the letter of "A Miner" (Manchester), but the same advice has been given by us so repeatedly as hardly to need repetition—the series of articles now in course of publication, moreover, have the same object.

"C. B. S.," alluding to the description of Messrs. Fox and Barrett's fire-proof buildings, published in the Journal of the 26th April, is anxious for more detailed particulars, which, perhaps, some of our correspondents will furnish. The Timber Preserving Company, Cannon-row, Westminster, and Mr. W. Hutchison, Tunbridge-wells, Kent, will reply to a note requesting information respecting the impregnation, &c., of wood and stone. We have reason to believe that Mr. Hutchison's invention has proved remarkably successful—the results obtained having astonished many experienced practical men, who before were most sceptical as to its reputed qualities.

"R.," having paid the deposit on the shares allotted to him, is now unable to ascertain whether they were all distributed and paid upon: he should inquire of the secretary again, and, if not satisfied, the banker, and let us know the result.

A meeting of the Pembrokeshire Iron and Coal Company will be held during the present month, at which our correspondent, if not able to attend, should cause the subject to be introduced for consideration.

"L. F." (Stourbridge).—The prices are regularly furnished us by a responsible broker, to whom we will hand any communication which may be forwarded for that purpose.

"J. D." (Potton).—The note has been mislaid: we shall be happy to attend to another.

"W. R." (Liverpool).—The Tricolor Hand Signal Lamp, with Revolving Light, was registered by Mr. H. A. Holden, Suffolk-street, Birmingham.

"M."—We are glad to receive the particulars of all new inventions, having reference to the working of mines, for publication in our Journal.

TINCROFT MINE.—In Mr. Percival Johnson's report, published in last week's Journal, the cost of additional machinery and pit-work was stated as 500*l.*, instead of 5000*l.*

The communication respecting Peter Tavy and Mary Tavy can only appear with the writer's name attached.

"W. J. J." (Rookhope Mill.)—Any practical chemist in your own neighbourhood would answer the question.

"Beta."—"No. 1" ceased working in 1847, owing to the bankruptcy of one party and the defalcation of others; it was attempted to be resumed last autumn, in 1024 shares of 12*l.* each; then again in November, 5000 at 2*l.*; it would seem now to be in 1*l.* shares. "Beta" can ascertain what the number is, and whether all are paid upon, and the engine ready, by applying to the secretary. He should take the same steps with "No. 2," which is in 6000 shares, "Capital (said to be) all paid up, and no further liability." This latter assertion is so far incorrect, that any shareholder is held liable by the creditors of the concern, and who can recover their claims from him individually. He can then sue his partners for their contribution; but if the shares are in scrip, the evil is to discover who the partners are.

"A. M." (Leith).—There is no feasible way of obtaining the information required, unless by application to some of the copper smelters of Swansea, the brass founders of Birmingham, and the lead proprietors of Derbyshire. We are aware that a quantity of lead dross, from the Derbyshire Lead-works, is consumed in Birmingham. On inquiry, some time since, of a respectable smelter in Derby, he informed us that it was used by button-makers, but in what quantity or manner he could not inform us. We shall be glad to receive the paper for publication.

"C. C."—Before paying the deposit money, see the share list: the Cost-book itself would be better. You would then know who your intended partners are. The mine will do, and is a fair speculation, provided the required funds are furnished for its full prosecution. It is quite requisite in all those concerns where it is set forth that "All the capital is at once subscribed," to see that it is really so. Upon the Cost-book System, you not only put your own name, but see all those who have done so.

"An Original Shareholder" (London).—If the mine established 20 years ago, divided into 1000 shares, with 11*l.* paid up, was *really* worked on the Cost-book System, 15 years back, when the mine was abandoned, the shares would have been written off the Cost-book in the regular manner, all debts paid off, and further liabilities cease. Any shareholder, or shareholders, afterwards working, or *scratching* the mine, and getting into debt, must do it on their own responsibility. If the shares were not properly written off, we presume, as far as we can understand the case from our correspondent's communication, the Cost-book remains in full force, and every holder is liable.

NITSHILL COLLIERY.—"R. H." (Sunderland) is very severe on the management of collieries in Scotland; and were the proprietors and agents guilty of only a small portion of the blame he attaches, they would indeed have much to answer for. We, however, do not agree with our correspondent. The owners are equally interested with the men in having a well-managed colliery, and when accidents unfortunately happen, they have reason mutually to lament their occurrence. "R. H." should select one out of the "20 collieries," and communicate with the proprietors respecting the practices he alleges, when they would gladly see that they were not only discontinued, but rendered unnecessary, by the introduction of such improvements as might be decided upon.

STEAM-BOILER EXPLOSIONS.—We are again reluctantly compelled to postpone Baron von Rathen's paper, on the Causes and Preventive Remedies of Steam-boiler Explosions.

"A Constant Reader" (Somers Town) should apply to a broker, who will advise not only respecting the legitimacy of the speculation, but also as to the respectability of the parties. We have noticed the omission referred to, but are not aware of the reason.

WHEAL TOM AND GREAT SHEBA CONSOLS.—We have received a letter from the purser of the former mine, in which he distinctly asserts that no question of law has arisen, nor any threat of law proceedings, from the Sheba Company. The setts are both held under the Duchy of Cornwall, and the bounds defined, and bound stones laid down, by the duchy surveyor—consequently, had any dispute arisen, the same would have been referred to Richard Taylor, Esq., the duchy surveyor.

PRACTICAL MINING.—Sir: Being a traveller in the west of England, and a constant reader of your wide-spreading Journal, it is with pleasure I notice the remarks of your weekly correspondents, Messrs. Ennor, "Argus," Hopkins, Symons, Mushet, Murray, and others; but I certainly thought your remarks on the illiterate Cornish miner rather severe and uncalled for. I agree with you respecting the proposed mining school; had it been carried out it would have given them a chance of scientific attainment; but I will openly defy the world to show us where there is a more active or shrewd race of men than the Cornish miners. See the energy they have displayed in discovering and bringing the productive Cornish mines to their present perfection; it is to their knowledge of natural indications, and skill in carrying out machinery, that the public are indebted for the present prosperous state of mining, and not to any of the host of "foreigners," or, rather, London mine inspectors; they, with all the ornaments to their names, and their fine terms for strata, lodes, and their contents, have not made a single discovery—it is the true Cornish men ("One and All") who do not condescend to aid the Polytechnic or Geological Society of Cornwall, for reasons too well known in the west. The council of those societies, possessing a little of what they call scientific knowledge, assume such overbearing powers at those meetings, as to cause nearly every practical man to avoid them. Time is now fast developing what they will do without their aid. Had they taken them under their wing, those societies would have long since shown their beneficial results, which, under present circumstances, will vanish in smoke. These things, with editors' omissions of practical men's remarks, are general complaints amongst practical miners. There appears to be only Mr. Ennor and "Argus" who attempt to bring anything interesting on Cornish mining before the public. Mr. Ennor came out openly—"Argus" would meet the public eye with due weight were he to adopt the same plan, as there cannot be a doubt of their being sound practical experienced men. I very much regret "Argus's" not complying with Mr. Ennor's request, of fairly discussing the question relative to the greatest distance from granite that dividend-paying copper mines are found. All connected with mines, as he remarks, must be aware that thousands are annually spent in search of copper in those counties at a distance, and not one has proved remunerative. Having shares in mines, these remarks have drawn my attention; and I am inclined to agree with Mr. Ennor's hints, which are at once instructive, and set it down that two miles from granite is quite far enough to risk capital in search of copper. I find all the extra paying mines are met with in that distance. I sincerely hope they will resume this interesting discussion.—A TRAVELLER; *Newport, Wales, April* 24.—[The uneducated Cornish miner has, undoubtedly, been the pioneer; but it is philosophy, education, and wealth, combined, which has brought mining to its present successful position, and really ranked it among the sciences.—ED. *M. J.*]

STANAGWYN MINE.—"A Constant Reader" (Truro), alluding to this mine, suggests that as it was worked 10 years ago by Capt. Puckey, of Fowey Consols, and long since reported by Capt. John Webb, of Falgooth, would it not be better for those interested to get the opinion of either of those gentlemen, previous to further prosecuting the undertaking?

THE MINING EXCHANGE.—The extension of the Official List in this week's Journal, and the intimation attached, renders the publication of several letters referring thereto unnecessary, which, otherwise, would have been inserted.

The second report, under the heading Bodmin Wheal Mary Consols, in last week's Journal, should have been that of Beringdon Park.

The series of papers on the Metallurgical Treatment of Ores, by Mr. John Mitchell, F.G.S., author of the "Manual of Practical Assaying," will be resumed in next week's Journal.

*** We must impress upon our correspondents, the necessity of invariably furnishing us with their names and addresses—not that their communications should, consequently, be noticed, but as an earnest to us of their good faith.

*** It is particularly requested that all communications may be addressed—
To THE EDITOR,
Mining Journal Office,
26, FLEET-STREET, LONDON.
And Post-office orders made payable to Wm. Salmon Mansell, as acting for the proprietors

THE MINING JOURNAL
Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, MAY 10, 1851.

THE MINING JOURNAL is published at about Eleven o'clock on Saturday morning, at the office, 26, Fleet-street, and can be obtained, before Twelve, of all news agents, at the Royal Exchange, and other parts of London.

Now that the intense excitement and vast public interest occasioned by the unique and long-to-be-remembered event of last week—the opening in state of the EXHIBITION OF THE INDUSTRY OF ALL NATIONS, on the 1st May last—is somewhat abated, we may take a more calm and dispassionate view of all the circumstances attending it than first emotions allowed; and looking at its probable effects in a moral, social, political, scientific, or commercial point of view, it will appear in the volume of the world's history as the most extraordinary display ever recorded in its pages. We may imagine hostile armies, hundreds of thousands in number, marching in all the pomp and panoply of war, to oppose each other to the death, to tread down the produce of the soil, to destroy towns and villages, desecrate and despoil society, and sow the seeds of infamy and crime, at the will of a few petty despots; but how far more noble, how ineffably more godlike, are the processions for the advancement of the progress of the arts and sciences, adding to the comforts, the peace, the knowledge of all classes of society, and extending the real blessings of civilisation to every corner of the earth.

Such a scene was the great gathering at the Crystal Palace; there was the first magistrate of these realms, surrounded by not only her own protectors, councillors, and friends, and the representatives of the whole wealth and science of the kingdom, but by ambassadors from all the states of Europe and America, embracing a circuit "from Indus to the pole," met in brotherly emulation as to who should most advance the progress of science, the development of art, the production of wealth, and the promotion of the greatest interests of the millions.

So much has been said of the building itself, and its beauties are so appreciated, that it would be superfluous to dwell upon them here. The olive branch of peace appeared to hallow it in every corner, and it may be justly termed the eighth wonder of the world. We have visited it since again and again, and yet we are at a loss for adequate words to express our admiration either of its various parts or its perfect whole. Its contents are equally amazing—such a combination of handiwork never was congregated together before—from the pin, the needle, and other trifles, up to the largest locomotive or ponderous pieces of machinery; even NASMYTH'S hammer, iron bridges, &c.

England may well be proud of her manufactures, and her well-earned title, "a nation of shopkeepers." That all the nations of the earth combined stand far behind in that class of our industry comprising articles of real utility, this Exhibition proves beyond a doubt; in fact, it is evident, turn whichever way you please, upstairs or down, Old England still maintains her position triumphantly—the admiration of every one.

France, India, Tunis, and other foreign states, exhibit more costly fabrics; but in machinery of every description—from the watch to the steam-engine, and in manufacturing produce for daily use, and the real comfort and well-being of man—there is no comparison. Words cannot pourtray the brilliancy of the *tout ensemble*, though a considerable part of the foreign portion of the exhibition in the back ga lleries is not even yet completed!

The minerals and machinery, which it is more in our province to deal with, are, taken as a whole, matchless—perfect gems of beauty and interest, assembled together from every part of the civilised world, many of which eclipse those of our home productions in size, brilliancy, and value. If the Exhibition were made perpetual, we firmly believe it would continue to draw company—that everybody who can will go we are quite sure. We at present confine ourselves to a few observations as regards the minerals and machinery—having already furnished our readers with a long list of the articles on the 15th March, and frequent subsequent notices.

Prof. Tennant, mineralogist to her Majesty, occupies the first position (on the ground floor, class No. 1, 115): he has there a cabinet of perfect beauty, that need only be seen to attract attention, and call forth unqualified admiration; in which are—Amber, with insects, well-defined; a large Cairngorm, Scotland; Egyptian and striped jasper; agate; some very interesting rock crystals; silliciferous oxide of manganese; rose-coloured, brown, and yellow quartz, crystallised, yellow with iridescent colours, very curious; two very splendid Lama Chili marbles; bloodstone, from Bombay; oriental ruby; large almadine; sunstone, or avanturine; precious emerald, Muzza Mine, Santa Fe de Bogota; agate, enclosing fossil sponge (very curious); Labradorite, from Arendahl (very rare); models of all celebrated diamonds; precious and milky opal (very interesting); a magnificent large specimen of crystal emerald, the property of the Duke of Devonshire; crystalline cymophanes, from Minas Geraes, Brazil; plum-pudding stone (a curiosity); a select crystal of topaz, 10 inches long; a large cylindrical crystal of precious beryl, from Siberia, 11 inches long; a large and beautiful polished jasper pebble; chrysoberyll of a silken green colour, crystallised in six-sided cubes, accompanied by reddish brown ditto, dodecahedral garnet, in coarse granular talcose granite, from Haddam, Connecticut (very interesting); a beautiful specimen of fortification agate (very interesting); and among the fossils, he exhibited some splendid ones of the British class.

In class No. 1, 107, there is a beautiful cabinet of minerals from the district of Bredalbane, Perthshire, and Argyleshire, exhibited by the Marquis of Bredalbane—lead, garnet, iron pyrites, porphyry, and granite.

Brown hematite, from the Restormal Royal Mine, with picks, gads, shovels, spalling hammers, boring and tamping bars, &c.

Fine blocks of green marble, veined, from Connemara, Ireland, and some very beautiful specimens of polished granite, from Freeman's, Millbank, Westminster.

Splendid specimens from Devon Great Consols and Phœnix Mines—red, grey, and black copper ores.

A splendid table of specimens of copper, under the various methods it is treated, from Frederick Bankart and Sons, of Red Jacket Copper-works, Britonferry, Glamorganshire, South Wales, from the sulphuret of copper (Cobre raw ore), to the regule, coarse metal, calcined, roasted, blistered, precipitate, and ingot slag.

Several boxes of silver-lead ore from East Wheal Rose, Newlyn, showing the various processes it undergoes—very complete and interesting.

Galena, crystallised, from Bezore Mine, per Wm. Tweedy, Esq., Truro.

Boulders found in the lode, 100 fathoms deep, at South Wheal Frances, excited the curiosity of a great number of visitors.

Boulders, white, from G. N. Simmons, Esq., Truro, in a block, found while ploughing at Ladock, supposed to have been smelted 3000 years ago by the Phœnicians.

Boulders from St. Agnes Consols and Budnick Consols.

A large block of Cornish granite, weighing 30 tons, measuring 12½ feet by 11½, and 2½ feet thick, and worked over by Freeman, of Falmouth.

A curious piece of tin ore from Budnick, by Mr. H. Pearce, intermixed with quartz, and a portion of the wall of the lode attached.

Native copper from Serpentine, Cornwall; also from the Trap Rock, Glasgow.

A piece of pure copper, broken from a mass weighing 31 tons at Lake Superior, exhibited by Mr. Tennant, Strand.

Iron pyrites from Wheal Trelawny, with impressions of crystals (curious); hornblende, and steel antimony, from Port Isaac.

Cobalt ores from Dolcoath and Coniston, near Kendal, in Lancaster (the latter very superior), with copper ore from same place.

Model of an apparatus for separating pure silver from the produce of the Wanlockhead Lead Mines, Duke of Buccleuch, Dumfriesshire.

A series of zinc castings, large and magnificent.

Magnificent and large specimens from South Australia—Sulphuret, 40 per cent., from Barossa Range; peroxide of manganese, Penrice, Adelaide; magnetic and micaceous iron, Penrice, Adelaide; beautiful cabinet of minerals, Kanmantoo; large copper ore specimens, Tungkillo.

Sandpitch from Trinidad; correndum from Malacca.

Plumbago from St. John's Mining Company, New Brunswick.

Cube ore, or arseniate of iron, from Bazewarrah.

Antimony, tin, and tin ore, from Malacca.

Copper ore from Nagpootam; platina from Pahang.

Two specimens of cinnabar, or quicksilver ore, from the mines of New Almaden, in Upper California, one weighing 14 lbs. 1 oz., the other 13 lbs. 2 oz., containing mercury 67½, sulphur 10½, insoluble matter 22½.

Copper ore from the Island of Kaw-aw, New Zealand, by J. H. Murchison, Esq.

A beautiful collection to illustrate the separation of silver from lead by crystalization, discovered by H. L. Pattinson, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

The sulphuret ores of antimony, process of smelting and made metallic, known commercially as French-quality regulus antimony—very beautiful.

A plate or cake of silver, by Pattinson's process, weighing 12,162 oz., worth 3344*l.* 11s.—the largest ever seen.

Specimen of grey copper ore, with iron pyrites and quartz, from the copper mines in Perthshire, exhibited by the Marquis of Bredalbane—very massive and attractive.

Argentiferous galena, containing 36 ozs. to the ton, in granite, from the Foxdale Mines, Isle of Man.

Splendid variety of mineral specimens from the Duke of Buccleuch.

A rich specimen of Parrot coal from the Boghead Pit.

Various specimens of sulphur, raw and refined, from Predappio, Rome.

Lead under various processes, by the Duke of Buccleuch, Dumfries.

Iron ores and minerals from the Butterly Company, Alfreton; and from Lostwithiel, Swansea.

Specimen of the adaption of Devon and Cornwall marble, on a marble front.

Wood impregnated with block tin—a very interesting specimen.

Arsenio-phosphate of lead from Dry Gill Mine, near Hesket, Cumberland.

Pig-iron made from hematite ore only, very strong and rich, kept under a glass case, to preserve the crystals from damp and rust. Apatite from Newark, N. Y.

Large slabs of native copper, red oxides and grey, from Trenance Mine, Mullion, Cornwall, the grey producing 78 per cent., the native 96.

Two remarkably fine stones of copper ore, yielding 40 per cent., from Lyndoch Valley Mine, the property of the Barossa Range Company.

A grand collection of minerals, large and small, the produce of the Burra Burra Mines, with drawings, maps, &c., of the property, particularly fine: the malachite copper very large and beautiful, colours very beautiful: this, with the remainder of the collection from Adelaide, proved an attraction to a vast number of visitors.

A piece of iron telegraph wire, one mile long, from Birmingham. [Rhenish Mines.

Some fine iron castings, from the Royal Iron Foundry, Berlin; and ores from the Royal Iron ore, soapstone, and minerals from the United States.

Sophaltum, raw and manufactured, from the mines of Filettino, Rome.

It is our intention to follow up these observations by a general description, under separate heads, of articles of machinery and manufacture, more particularly as applicable to mining, not only as given by the exhibitors themselves, but with any remarks of our own which may appear suitable to their merit.

We are glad to learn that some gentlemen connected with the Cape of Good Hope had an interview with Lord GREY at the Colonial Office, on Tuesday, in reference to the construction of a breakwater opposite to Cape Town, in Table Bay, and the formation of a railway from that town to six of the other largest towns in the colony, about 50 miles in the interior. These towns are in the immediate vicinity of the great wine country, and in the middle of the chief producing districts for corn, cattle, &c.

If even a tythe of what is expended on the Kaffir war were applied to the construction of railways, the colony would derive large and permanent advantages; but from war there is none whatever, save what the fortunate commissariat contractors may pocket. Over 600 miles in length of country lie between Cape Town and the frontiers of Kaffraria, but the most dense population will be embraced within a range of about 50 miles from Cape Town. Notwithstanding this, we are now fighting for additional "elbow room," as if, indeed, we had not already more than we want.

We are in the quiet possession of that great extent of country, producing wheat, well known to be the finest in the world, and the quantity is limited only by the difficulties of transit; cattle, sheep and horses, corn, wine, brandy, grapes, figs, oranges, lemons, and fruit of all sorts, are also there in profusion; but, owing to the expense of transport, only a comparatively small proportion (about 140,000 tons annually) find their way to the adjacent port of Cape Town. The present cost of conveying a load of two tons to Cape Town from the country towns, about 80 or 90 miles off, is from 9*l.* to 10*l.*, and the journey to and fro generally occupies 18 oxen and three men for a week.

It is now proposed to construct a railway from Cape Town to the towns of Stellenbosch, Paarl, Wellington, Sommerset, Rondebosch, and Wynberg, which form, as it were, the centres of the great producing districts, and embrace a population of about 60,000 or 80,000. It is also intended to construct a breakwater in Table Bay, for which a local ordinance, providing for the expense, has been obtained, and upwards of 20,000*l.* is now raised by a light tonnage duty on the shipping.

The length of railway about being made is nearly 70 miles, and it is expected not to cost above 500,000*l.*; the country traversed is flat, and after a careful survey it appears that the line may be easily made. The existing traffic alone would yield over 35,000*l.* annually, and would nett about 5 per cent. on the expense, although not charging as much as one-half the present cost of conveyance; and there can be no doubt that the facilities of railway conveyance would have the effect of greatly enlarging the present circle of production.

The members of the Commercial Exchange at Cape Town, and their committees, have reported on the railway, and have earnestly recommended that every proper means be employed to carry this first section into effect as soon as possible. To accomplish the object in view, application has been made to the local Government to guarantee 5 per cent. on the required sum of 500,000*l.* until the line is opened, and 6 per cent. afterwards; and also to get such Government land as may be needful for the construction of the line and its stations; and to obtain the same powers as those of the local road boards in respect to such other lands as may be necessary for the use of the railway. So far as this matter has yet proceeded, there appears to be every probability of its early accomplishment. It is unnecessary to say that we wish it every success.

Mining disputes are at all times very much to be regretted—a friendly feeling being most desirable for its well-government. When parties are embarked together in a speculation, unity should preside over and control the whole arrangement. We are induced again to notice the meeting of TINCROFT MINE shareholders, and the sentiments spoken there by some of them. A few words seem to us to convey all the facts of the case. The board, with an anxious desire to make a dividend, upon finding GROUT'S lode so productive, fancied they should be able to do so. To ascertain this effectually they went down to the mine; and after consulting the purser and manager, who were equally as sanguine as themselves, they returned to town, so convinced in their own minds, that they unhesitatingly declared one. The shareholders, hearing the news from the mines, were equally upon the *qui vive* in expectancy; and with this union of sentiment on the part of both, it was declared and paid. The result, unfortunately, proves that it ought not to have been; for, whilst in course of payment, GROUT'S lode failed, and the board had actually to borrow 1200*l.*, to enable them to pay the residue of it.

Such being the case, it only makes a bad matter worse by dilating too much upon it. The aim should be to recover the position they were in by cheerfully paying it back again, and avoiding all hasty measures—dividends, or whatever it may be—for the future. The committee appointed it is to be hoped, will effect all this, and restore unanimity, abolish the scrip shares, and cause a registered list to be kept, according to the Cost-book System. Let meetings be more frequently held; instead of one annually, have them quarterly, or, at furthest, every fourth month. By this means, "errors excepted," no such complaints can again arise.

The mine is in a highly-productive condition, capable, under all its present disadvantages, of yielding a profit of 2000*l.* a year, which will be greatly augmented by the removal of an engine; the cutting down a shaft 50 fms. upon the diagonal to the perpendicular, and then the produce will tell its own tale. While this work is doing, a new shaft is recommended to be commenced from surface. Should the committee be convinced of this when upon the spot, surrounded by their own agents, together with those they may call in, the sooner it is began the better—the sooner it will be available for the general benefit.

A most extraordinary enquiry was entered into on Thursday before Master Sir W. HORNE respecting the winding-up of the affairs of the WHEAL CONCORD MINING COMPANY. Messrs. GILL and RUNDLE, the bankers of Tavistock, put in a claim for 178*l.*, which the official manager opposed, on the ground that 68*l.* of that sum had been paid. Mr. SNELL, the brother of the purser, said a bill for 68*l.* had been drawn by his brother, as purser, on a Mr. HAYES, for calls, who accepted it, but which, on coming to maturity, was dishonoured, and his brother gave him the money to take it up, which he did. Mr. KETTLE, on behalf of Messrs. MORRISON and PICKERING, whose claim was mixed up with this case, stated that they had paid Messrs. GILL and RUNDLE a sum of 600*l.*, and this very sum of 68*l.* was part of it. It appeared they had also charged interest on current accounts. Sir W. HORNE appeared astonished, and asked if this really was the case? Mr. CARPENTER, for Messrs. GILL AND RUNDLE, acknowledged it was, *but if he were paid it he would hand it over to the official manager.* Sir W. HORNE commented in strong terms on the whole aspect of the affair, and said Messrs. GILL and RUNDLE had no business there with such a claim. He would order the matter to stand over for the present. In the meantime, when the parties came before him again upon it, he would require them to come prepared with every book and every document necessary for a full development and clearing up of this case, for it was one into which he would make the most minute inquiries. Country bankers might be very clever and cun-

ning, but that would not do here; interest should not have been charged. It then appears that Mr. SNELL paid the 68*l.*, Messrs. MORRISON and PICKERING paid it, and now Messrs. GILL and RUNDLE come and claim it again from the official manager!

It is with much regret we learn that great dissatisfaction prevails among the general body of allottees of the KENMARE MINING ASSOCIATION, in consequence of a total departure, on the part of the allottee committee, from the proposed principles and regulations laid down in the prospectus—that the company should be carried out upon the Cost-book System, divided into 20,000 shares of 1*l.* each, and *no further liability*. We have received a communication on the subject (which, but for a press of matter, we should have given), in which we are informed, that under the flattering and unprecedented circumstance of every letter of allotment being paid upon, and which was generally understood to be the case, numerous allottees who had only been fortunate (?) enough to obtain five or ten shares each, extended the number to 50 or more each, by purchasing in the market at from 10s. to 20s. premium. Inspirited with golden promises, bright were the visions of these sons of Pactolus—alas! too soon to be dissipated by the clouds of disappointment. Judge of their surprise when, instead of a Cost-book, they were called upon to sign a Deed of Settlement, giving the managing committee power to dispense with the *no further liability* limitation, and create further capital to the extent of *another* 20,000*l.*, for which, *in case of failure*, the shareholders are to be held *jointly and severally* liable. Although it is perfectly well known, and which we have always impressed upon our readers, that the Cost-book System is not recognised out of Cornwall, there is an apparent double dealing on the face of this, which we trust will be explained away. The respectability of the names, and the high standing of the brokers through whom the shares were introduced, we should think would guarantee that faith should be kept with the public, or that the subscribed capital should be returned, at least, to dissentients.

Under the head of "Accidents" will be seen one that has lately occurred at the Bottom Boat Colliery, near Wakefield, which, according to the evidence adduced at the coroner's inquest, appears to have arisen from want of due precaution in not using the safety-lamp, and defective ventilation. The omissions in the Act, passed last session, we have so often fruitlessly dilated upon, in hopes of procuring an amendment, that we are almost inclined to despair, under the present administration, of any improvements being made to ameliorate the condition of the collier; and we regret to say that the same reckless expenditure of life and limb is now as rife as ever. We have always stated that, though the present inspectors are men of great talent, in whom the public justly may repose great confidence, they are so limited in number that it is perfectly impossible for them to execute their Herculaean task with satisfaction to themselves, without regarding in the least public opinion. The jury, in returning their verdict, "recommended that, in future, safety-lamps be used in the pit, and that the air in the pit be divided into two currents, instead of going into one as at present; that double doors be adopted instead of single ones; and that some generally-understood signal should be devised to warn the men throughout the mine when any sudden danger from gas appears." We are not aware what may be the peculiar circumstances connected with the Bottom Boat Colliery, or how far the jury are corfect in their finding; but this much we are convinced of, "that prevention is better than remedy." Had this working been inspected by independent and competent sub-inspectors, probably these four lives would not have been wasted. Four inspectors are all that are appointed for England and Wales; while Scotland is under the jurisdiction of its several procurator-fiscals. We will not pursue the subject further. We require not only that accidents should be inquired into after they have taken place, but that means should be resorted to to prevent their recurrence. When will the HOME SECRETARY introduce a measure that will effectually meet this difficulty? While other labouring classes are protected by the Legislature, it is a crying sin that the miner who produces coal, iron, and other metals, which are the thews and sinews of the empire, should have his claims disregarded.

NOVA SCOTIA IRON AND STEEL.

There is nothing that we contemplate with more satisfaction, or record with greater pleasure, than the evidences of progressive development of the industrial resources of our vast colonial possessions; and we regard it as not the least of the advantages to be derived from the Great Exhibition, that it will afford to the distant parts of our widely-extended empire an opportunity of presenting convincing proofs of their importance and value. We have already, on several occasions, directed the attention of our readers to the extraordinary deposits of iron which exist in the province of Nova Scotia, and we are happy to be able to announce the successful commencement of manufacturing operations in that quarter. The local journals contain frequent references to the works lately established at the Acadian Mines by C. D. Archibald, Esq., and in a quiet corner of the great Crystal Palace, in the division of space allotted to the province of Nova Scotia, will be found most satisfactory evidences of the truth of our prediction in a former Number, that "the time was near at hand when we should no longer be dependant upon foreign countries for the important articles of steel and charcoal iron." Since *charcoal* is an indispensable element in the manufacture of steel iron, it cannot, in the nature of things, be produced within the British Isles, even if we possessed those purer varieties of ore in which the "steely propensity" is supposed to reside. The province of Nova Scotia not only contains these rich ores in great variety and abundance, but they exist in the midst of vast native forests, capable of furnishing an inexhaustible supply of the fuel proper for their reduction. The great facilities for manufacture and transport place it beyond doubt that, from this valuable possession Great Britain will in all future time derive her supply of those higher qualities of iron for which we are now paying a monopoly price to the northern nations of Europe. The recent determination of the Imperial Government, to construct the great lines of railway in British North America, will open up a vast field for enterprise, and greatly enhance the value of the extensive mineral deposits of these provinces. A mere inspection of the *ores* and raw produce exhibited by Mr. Archibald and the Acadian Iron Mining Association will satisfy the practical man that the resulting metal, whether in the shape of iron or steel, must necessarily be of a superior quality; but he will not be left to conjecture on this head, for he will find samples of *iron* and *steel*, and almost every article that can be manufactured from them, that may safely challenge comparison with the very best that any country can exhibit. The enterprise which these parties have set on foot cannot fail to be productive of the greatest advantages to the empire at large; but we abstain from offering any further comments of our own at present, in order to give place to the following forcible expressions of Mr. Mushet upon this subject:—

"To no country in the world is a supply of superior charcoal iron of such vital importance as to Great Britain, and yet for this essential article she is, and ever has been, dependent upon Russia and Sweden, whence the materials are imported which produce the only kinds of steel which are fitted for supplying the various branches of manufacturing industry with implements and tools of that degree of excellence and finish without which our manufactured products would in most instances degenerate into mediocrity, or even inferiority, as compared with the produce of other countries. Without first rate steel, England would speedily lose her station of pre-eminence amongst the nations, for what art or science can flourish without this essential substance; and if our supply of Swedish and Russian charcoal iron were now cut off, England possesses not within herself the sources from which she could produce a quality of iron to fill up the void, and to furnish steel adapted to meet and satisfy the endless requirements of her operative and manufacturing population. If, instead of the enormous monopoly prices at present paid for a scanty supply of this indispensable foreign iron, an equally excellent quality of iron could be furnished at half the present cost, what an impetus would not at once be given to the manufacturing energies of Great Britain? Such iron would supersede the common iron at present in use for many purposes of machinery, for ordnance and fire-arms, for steam-boilers, for building iron ships, for tin-plate, wire-iron, for anchors and cables, suspension-rods and chains for bridges, for tubular bridges, for axles of locomotives, for wheels and wheel tyres, and above all for railway bars, it being an indisputable fact that best charcoal iron rails will endure more traffic without wearing, crushing, and laminating, than from four to five sets of coke iron rails, so that the former would prove the more economical, even at four times the price of the latter. It is an object of the deepest importance to all principal railway companies to obtain hereafter the means of re-laying in a more permanent and substantial manner their lines of road exposed to a heavy and increasing traffic. Charcoal iron alone can enable them to effect this most desirable improvement, and the province of Nova Scotia, the nearest of all our trans-atlantic territories, appears to possess in an eminent degree all the materials, natural facilities, and appliances necessary to furnish a cheap and inexhaustible supply of this article, equal in quality to the finest varities of foreign iron. The ores of Nova Scotia form an entirely new class, and there alone are found, in the midst of native forests, immense deposits of oxides of iron, existing in a state of absolute purity, instead of being associated, as is usually the case, with refractory and injurious admixtures of foreign substances. The rich but infusible ores of the United States will bear no comparison with the pure varieties of our highly-favoured colony of Nova Scotia—a country destined at no remote period to take a conspicuous lead amongst the iron manufacturing districts of the world."

STATISTICS OF THE METAL TRADE.

From the Board of Trade returns, issued on Tuesday, we extract the following detailed account of the quantities of metals of home produce and manufacture exported from the United Kingdom during the month ending the 5th April last, compared with previous periods:—

Metals.		1849.	1850.	1851.
Iron—Pig	*tons*	10,591	16,580	24,817
Bar, bolt, and rod		32,331	45,858	60,744
Wire		336	485	405
Cast		1,216	1,926	3,097
Wrought of all sorts		13,873	14,621	18,396
Steel—Unwrought		806	919	1,224
Copper, in bricks and pigs	*cwts.*	14,716	8,304	11,826
Sheets, nails, &c. (including mixed or yellow metal for sheathing)		18,094	21,057	27,036
Wrought of other sorts		1,525	989	2,844
Brass of all sorts		2,293	1,551	1,769
Lead	*tons*	1,034	1,249	2,006
Tin—Unwrought	*cwts.*	1,674	1,495	1,832
Tin-plates	*value*	£85,603	£100,219	£125,805

These returns again show some very satisfactory features, as proving that business in this highly important branch of our national industry is rapidly extending. During the three months of the present year (ending the 5th April) the total exports of all the metals comprised in the above table were declared at 2,198,359*l.* against 1,966,402*l.* in the corresponding quarter of 1850, and 1,595,772*l.* in 1849. We have thus an increase of 231,957*l.*, or 11 per cent. over last year, and an increase of 602,587*l.*, or 37 per cent. over 1849. On examining the various items, we find that nearly every one of them shows an increase—the augmentation, however, being most considerable in bar, bolt, and rod iron, wrought-iron, and tin-plates. The exports of copper have again been larger, the total value of this metal sent out of the country being 450,809*l.* in 1851 against 448,433*l.* in 1850, and 414,661*l.* in 1849. Lead has nearly doubled since 1849. Tin continues to show a falling off, but in the shape of tin-plates the amount shows a very marked increase. One of the most satisfactory features of the returns is to be found in the fact that metals wrought, or partly wrought, show a larger proportionate increase than those exported in their raw state, proving that there is a considerable increase in the amount of British labour employed, for which, of course, due consideration must be received.

The monthly exports of foreign and colonial produce are as under:—

Metals.		1849.	1850.	1851.
Copper, unwrought and part wrought	*cwts.*	3533	2480	2330
Iron, in bars, unwrought	*tons*	561	310	333
Steel, unwrought		125	21	22
Lead, pig and sheet		282	114	332
Spelter		159	216	8
Tin, in blocks, ingots, bars, or slabs	*cwts.*	432	886	—
Quicksilver	*lbs.*	64,743	166,765	40,790

This branch of trade does not participate in the increased movement noticed in the British exports. Quicksilver decreases rapidly; but this is not surprising, as there have been no imports of this article during the first three months of the present year.

The returns of imports during April are as follows:—

Metals.		1849.	1850.	1851.
Copper ore and regulus	*tons*	4242	3044	4180
Copper, unwrought and part wrought	*cwts*	186	17201	12914
Iron, in bars, unwrought	*tons*	210	189	400
Steel, unwrought		4	—	26
Lead, pig and sheet		376	434	1017
Spelter		283	849	1618
Tin, in blocks, ingots, bars, or slabs	*cwts.*	535	3156	7378
Quicksilver	*lbs.*	22631	—	—

The import returns for the quarter (which form a better means of comparison, the monthly import returns being easily influenced, and, consequently, changeable) show an increase in bar-iron, lead, spelter, and tin. Copper ore has augmented, whilst in its unwrought and partly wrought state this metal is still below last year's figure.

ANCIENT MINING FOR TIN AT ST. AGNES BEACON.

In St. Agnes, about four miles from Redruth, is a vast entrenchment, which, from the greatness of the undertaking, the judgment evinced in the design, the straightness of the lines, and the uniformity of the works in all its parts, seems to be entirely of Romish origin, and to have been intended to protect the tin mines in the neighbourhood, which are obviously of great antiquity. On the top of the hill, to the west of three sepulchral barrows or tumuli (one of which *was* a beacon), are the remains of a small square fortification; to the south of this is a great rock, called Garderwolla, or the lower. At the bottom of the hill is the vast entrenchment before alluded to, which is nearly two miles in length, enclosing the whole of the duchy manor of Trevaunnance, which is more than 1000 acres of land. The fosse is in most places entire, though its height is unequal, being in some places only 6 ft., in others 12, and some as high as 20 feet. The ditch is nearly 20 ft. broad, of which part forms a highway, and part is now occupied by orchards and gardens. The people call this the Gorres (or girdle), because it surrounds the hill, and state it to be the work of a giant called Bolster, or Bolla-ster (land entrenched, or cast up), who is said to have compelled St. Agnes to gather up stones, and carry them in her apron to form the barrows, which she performed in three journeys only! The tower *was* of a pyramidical form, to the height of more than 500 feet above the level of the sea. Though its surface in general is uninviting, yet to use Norden's words—"The riches concealed in these Cornish rockes argueth Gode's high blessinge, whereof if use be not made, it may argue neglecte of the fruites of his providence."

IMPROVEMENTS IN SMELTING.—Mr. M. Hodgkinson, of Newcastle-under-Lyne, has just specified his patent for improvements in furnaces or apparatus for smelting ores and minerals, and for the making of pig-iron. The claims are—1. Constructing furnaces for smelting ores and minerals and making pig-iron, with an inclined floor, on which the charge of fuel and other material is supported under the action of the fire, the whole being so arranged as to admit the air to support combustion through the charging openings, to the upper part of the charge, the molten metal and scoria being allowed to run down the inclined floor to the pot, well, or hearth, from which they may be tapped off in the usual manner.—2. The combination with the inclined floor of a longitudinal opening and a chamber or channel below, and the method of admitting air to the top of the charge, and causing the same air to pass to the lower part of the charge (by means of a draught chimney), and thence to the chimney, after having acted on the incandescent fuel and semi-molten materials in the furnace.

PREVENTING INCRUSTATION IN BOILERS.—Dr. Babington, of George-street Hanover-square, has taken out a patent for preventing incrustation in boilers by voltaic agency. For iron boilers he recommends a plate of zinc 16 ozs. to the square foot, to be attached by one of its edges by solder to the interior of the boiler; and both sides of the plate being left exposed to the action of the iron and water, the voltaic agency thus excited is found to have the desired effect. For large boilers two, three, or more plates may be used as necessary.

New Patents.

LIST OF PATENTS GRANTED DURING THE PAST WEEK.

W. E. Newton, of Chancery-lane, civil engineer, for improvements in the manufacture of woven and felted fabrics.

J. J. Greenough, Esq., of Washington, United States, America, for improvements in obtaining and applying motive-power.

G. Kossovitch, Middleton-square, Middlesex, for improvements in rotary steam-engines.

E. Rose, of Manchester, Lancaster, civil engineer, for certain improvements in boilers for generating steam.

Peter Armand Lecomte de Fontainemorean, of South-street, Finsbury, Middlesex, and 24, Boulevard Poissonniere, Paris, France, for improvements in the manufacture of fuel; also for certain improvements in electric telegraphs.

W. Smith, of Upper Grove cottages, Holloway, Middlesex, engineer, for improvements in locomotive and other engines, and in carriages used on railways.

W. Cooke, of 18, Great George-street, Westminster, Middlesex, civil engineer, for improvements in the manufacture of soda, and the carbonate thereof.

J. Pyke, of Westbourne-grove, Bayswater, Middlesex, for improvements in the manufacture of leather, also in the making of boots and shoes.

A. Delemer, of Radcliffe, Lancaster, civil engineer and machinist, for certain improvements in the application of colouring matter to linens, cottons, silks, woollens, and other fabrics, and to linen, cotton, silk, woollen, and other weft, and also in machinery or apparatus for these purposes.

W. H. Brown, of Ward's-end Steel-Works, near Sheffield, York, steel-roller, for certain improvements in the manufacture of helves.

T. R. Mellish, of Regent-street, Middlesex, glass manufacturer, for certain improvements in instruments and apparatuses for the admission and exclusion of light and air into and from buildings and carriages, and in the manufacture of reflectors of light, parts of which improvements are also applicable to the decoration of articles of furniture.

W. E. Newton, of 66, Chancery-lane, Middlesex, civil engineer, for improvements in apparatus for the generation and condensation of steam for various useful purposes; also improvements in certain parts of engines to be worked by steam, air, or gases.

C. Cowper of Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane, for improvements in coverings for buildings.

DESIGNS FOR ARTICLES OF UTILITY REGISTERED.

C. J. Watson, Piccadilly, utilis portmanteau.—Rudhall and Co., Birmingham, pen-holder.—G. Unite, Birmingham, spring and chain fastening for bracelets.—T. Wallis, Conduit-street, Paddington, railway and exhibition passenger carriage.—*Mechanics' Mag*

Original Correspondence.

ON THE NECESSITY OF MAKING A DISTINCTION BETWEEN SPECULATIVE THEORISTS, THE LABOURING MAN, AND THE PRACTICAL MAN OF SCIENCE.

SIR,—In reading some of the recent letters in your Journal, criticising the views of different persons respecting the formation of mineral veins, &c., I find it a difficult task to discover the object of your correspondents. Sometimes they class together such heterogenous notions, and appear to condemn all knowledge, that had it not been for their own contradictory letters, in which they advocate and bring forward their own theories, your readers would imagine that all the valuable acquirements connected with mining were concentrated in themselves and the *labouring* miner, who, by means of certain description of jackets, may be converted into persons capable of controling and regulating the expenditure of capital judiciously and economically, and be the only oracles to explain the mysteries of the subterranean regions.

It is not merely the capability of breaking the ground that makes a person competent to give a just opinion of what may be within, or to direct, no more than a filer or chipper an engineer. Nothing short of extensive practical experience, habits of business and observation, like some of our respectable Cornish mine captains, can render a man qualified to give an opinion on and direct mining operations.

Some of your correspondents appear to advocate the principles of working solely by routine, and not to intrude with inquisitive eyes beyond what they can either see or feel, and leave the masses of mineral to be discovered by the infallible rule of "Where it is, there it is." This is certainly the best rule for jobbing purposes, as it enables them to escape, after effecting their object, by saying "Such is mining."

I cannot see why ignorance and presumption should be encouraged amongst working men, because a few speculative characters, who may have no experience, abuse the resources of science. Such attempts injure the progress of legitimate industry, and tend to place the labouring man in a false position. To write in a depreciating tone of science, and endeavour to maintain that it cannot be of service to mining, shows a great want of comprehension, experience, and incapacity to grasp its inestimable value, and its *proper* application to mining.

In the absence of the labours of the mind to direct the physical toil, man cannot rise above the level of the brute. It is only by studying the truths and great laws of Nature, chemically and mechanically, that we are led to search for the crude materials, and convert them to useful purposes. The economy and success of his labours, and the benefit derived therefrom, are dependent on the extent to which he has cultivated habits of observation, and system in reducing them to practice. It is true, men have made discoveries by accident, and have sometimes guessed at truths; but, generally speaking, they are very unsatisfactory modes of procedure, and tend to idle habits, loose principles, and to lead the mind astray on the broad ocean of uncertainty without a chart or compass. We have many sad examples of men who have wasted their lives in search of perpetual motion; whereas had they been acquainted with, and reflected on, the great principles of terrestrial physics, they would never have attempted the task; others, again, spend their lives in guessing, theorising, and contriving to no purpose, never attaining the object. Such persons are more to be pitied than condemned, and cannot be classed in the same category as men of practical science, no more than the labourers who work by routine. The former disdain the humble toil of gathering up facts from the great stores of Nature which are spread before us, whereas observing practical men are governed by them alone; and from the experience thus obtained lead to future improvements, and these are carried into effect by applying and directing the latter class of men in their mechanical operations.

The speculative theorists depend on the fertility of their imaginations and borrowed phrases, to supply them with conjectures; and they mount on high by these waxen wings into the region of gloom and mysticism; but soon fall prostrate to the ground, for the want of those fundamental data which support the practical man of science.

There is no royal road to obtain experience and knowledge in mining, no more than there is in any other science. We must work physically and intellectually, and only advance or rise in proportion to the stability of our support and habits of self-correction.

In order to progress we must put aside contorted notions and selfish ideas, and learn and improve from each other. It is by the individual efforts of all classes in their respective callings, and these well combined and directed to the same useful end, that man is made more perfect, powerful, and of more value in his collective condition than alone; and it is this unity of purpose well applied, acquired from knowledge, and carried on by habits of industry and order, that renders our country great among nations. Those who endeavour to depreciate science, and glory in their old habits and prejudices, and who neither sympathise nor encourage the progress of new natural truths, because they do not comprehend them, or cannot use them for their own benefit, show very contracted ideas, and a total want of power to exercise their faculties to distinguish between right and wrong—a tendency to degenerate into slough and ignorance, and become more fond of seeking for imaginary difficulties than aiding the progress of improvement for our mutual good. I would recommend these connected with mining, and especially those who advocate the igneous theory, who may visit the Great Exhibition, to pass from the specimens of the mineral kingdom to Class No. 3, and there study and reflect on the splendid specimens of crystallisation they will see there, formed by artificial means, in water and vapour, which have been produced by the exercise of the intellectual energy in combination with the grand laws of natural operation.

May 7. EVAN HOPKINS.

MINES AND MINING—No. IV.

SIR,—I send a further extract from my *Parochial History of Mining in Devon and East Cornwall*, which is preparing for the press.

COPPER MINING.—In extending the workings for tin by streaming, and removing the backs of lodes to certain depths, according to the best methods the tin workers were acquainted with, they at times met with other ores, which they designated by particular names, such as "call" for iron, "Satan" for copper, because it was so stubborn, or difficult to separate from the tin, with many others, and these were thrown away as rubbish, and considered valueless; but it must not be supposed that the tinners of those days were ignorant of the metalliferous character of some of those ores; I would mention copper for instance. I give them credit for keener perception, but how to make this article of commercial importance (there being no copper smelting-works in these counties) was the question. Eventually as the art of mining became better understood by the application of science and the arts, even these rubbish heaps have been diligently worked over for the copper ore they contain. Not much unlike, in consequence of the increased application of arsenic in arts and manufactures, "pyrites," or what miners commonly call "mundic" or "Old Dick," has also become valuable, and the old refuse heaps are being picked over for this ore; and who shall say that there are not other ores of commercial importance yet to be found in the refuse heaps of old mines, such as nickel, bismuth, and titanium.

In regard to mining for copper, I may remark that there was certainly not much done beyond a century ago, and this ore not being found in the streams in the manner of tin, it was only as the tin works were extended that rich discoveries of this metal took place, added to the advantages of having a market value for this produce. I need not mention here the origin of the "copper ticketings," or of copper smelting-works; these are ably described in the different pages of your Journal, but I cannot help adverting to the improvement of the steam-engine by Boulton and Watt, as being one of the great causes which led to the development of the mines of Cornwall. In every age of mining, as well as that of every other business of discovery, there have always been found some who look at the dark side of things, and copper mining had to come in for its full share of incredulity and condemnation; and even though several mines had paid well in West Cornwall, there was a long-standing proverb, "*there is no copper of value east of Truro bridge*;" but this, like many other opinions which emanate from narrow minds, has been exploded by the great fact of its being found in such abundance at Great Crinnis, Wheal Friendship, Devon Consols, and many other mines; and who can say but that many such deposits are yet to be found in the metalliferous ranges of these counties. And here I may venture to notice the oft-repeated question—"How is it that miners have so little knowledge as to be unable to discover the great deposits of ore?" In answer, I shall begin by saying, if they had this knowledge they only would retain the discoveries for themselves: the whole state of the case would be changed; "the workers would be fortune makers," and it is obvious there would be no adventurers. But on this point much need not be said; the old axiom or Cornish motto, "where it is, there it is," is still held in estimation by great numbers of miners, and

when we look at them, these also (hitherto at least) go a good way to corroborate the soundness of the motto. But let not my readers entertain the idea that I am opposed to the progress of knowledge in this momentous matter: quite the contrary; I believe that science and experience will facilitate the discovery of metals, and profitably so, in every succeeding generation, but in the present state of information there is considerable evidence of a great want of this knowledge. It may be asked here to whom do I apply this sweeping language? I say to all; to the professed geologist, to the mining adventurers, agents, and workmen. In regard to the first, the "professed geologists," few and far between are the mines, if any, in these counties in which their superior knowledge of the various stratifications have led to a valuable discovery of metals. I confess this has been a great puzzle to me; but so it is—although my estimate of this kind of knowledge is very high, having had many opportunities with my friend Sir H. De la Beche; nevertheless the fact will hardly be disputed. It may then be said, who is it that has discovered the great deposits of ore in every age in these counties? I reply, the men of Cornwall and Devon, most of whom make no great pretensions to the title of geologists, but who, nevertheless, are not ignorant of the great facts which experience and observation present to their view. These deductions are principally from analogy, and these often hit the object rightly, although they may be unable to express their sentiments in strictly geological language.

Tavistock, 4 mo., 26. JOHN PAULL.

THE STEAM-JET QUESTION.

SIR,—Numerous of your correspondents have been anxious to know what is doing upon this subject after the large saying of Mr. Forster in the Parliamentary Committee of 1849, as to the extraordinary results at Seaton Delaval. The colliery is peculiarly circumstanced—no less than four 8-ft. pits are made to cast down to the one upcast; and at the bottom of this upcast two engine-boilers are hard at work—each being 28 ft. by 6 ft.; the steam-jet being applied in the midst of this volcano of heat and smoke from the shaft, the temperature is reported at 150°.

The difficulty of ascertaining the real merits of the question under such circumstances as these, induced Mr. Forster to select another shaft, a few hundred yards distant, wherein to exhibit the real effect of the steam-jet, independent of *rarefaction*.

When Mr. Forster was examined in Parliament (July, 1849), he said that he had hitherto avoided inviting the profession to an investigation until all was completed, by the building of the boiler, which would be entirely accomplished in two months; for the pipes and jet were already fixed.

Now, it is said that no further step has been taken in the matter; the boiler was sent elsewhere, and the pit and the jet are in *statu quo*, leaving the professional world to their own cogitations as to the cause which has so suddenly operated against the desired consummation; for both Mr. Wood and Mr. Taylor, during their examinations, expressed the anxiety of the trade to learn the expected result, which Mr. Forster declared to be necessary; and Mr. Dunn, who had examined the Concurrat Works, alleged the impossibility of forming any just opinion of the jet under so powerful an auxiliary as existed from the fires, and the discharge of steam from the boilers. If, therefore, the steam-jet deserves half the praise bestowed upon it by Mr. Forster, a manifest injustice has been committed in abandoning the declared completion of the experiment at the other shaft.

Query.—If the state of the colliery demanded the additional ventilation to be created by the steam-jet, would it have been as economically acquired by lighting the furnace, already built at the shaft, still standing dormant, but awaiting the intended jet?—QUERIST: *Durham, May 6.*

NITSHILL COLLIERY—VENTILATION.

SIR,—Regarding the ventilation at Nitshill Colliery, which has been so much marvelled at by Mr. Joshua Richardson, I may inform him that it consists at present of one column of 13,400 ft., and the other, 4000 ft.—in all, 17,400 cubic feet of air per minute by natural ventilation only. The downcast shaft is 175 fms., and the upcast 135 fms.; the temperature of the mine, 62°; and so little water falls down the downcast pit that there is no pump below 30 fms. Now, compare this result with the ventilation attributable to some of the improved systems, and also imagine what increase will take place as soon as the state of the mine permits the furnace to be re-instituted.—A. B.: *Glasgow, May 6.*

THE CORNWALL RAILWAY.

SIR,—I think that the subject of a line of railway communication between Penzance and the metropolis may now be regarded as settled—that *we are to have it.* The appointment, and the acceptance of that appointment, to the office of chairman, of Michael Williams, Esq., is an event not only calculated to inspire confidence as to the integrity of all proceedings on the part of the directors, but is also a guarantee that the project, so vitally connected with the interests of the county, *shall be carried into execution.* A few months ago a dense cloud rested on most railway properties, but the cloud is now being dissipated by the sun of prosperity, which is shining on all "legitimate" railways, of which the Cornwall is one. Some persons have supposed that enough capital could not be raised in the county to effect this object; that to go out of the county for assistance was a matter of necessity. So far from such a supposition being true, I am justified in saying that the *chairman himself* has capital sufficient to do all the work, if he had a mind to withdraw it from the gigantic mercantile interests in which it is now invested. Now that the West Cornwall Railway is so near completion (for in a little time it will reach Truro), I expect to see measures taken to carry into effect the Cornwall Railway, which, economically constructed, will well repay the proprietors. R. S.

Truro, March 6.

TUBULAR CONDUCTORS—SAMUEL BROWN, SHEFFIELD.

SIR,—Though ill able to write you, from severe indisposition, I feel roused to honest indignation by an article among your "Notices to Correspondents," respecting "Tubular Lightning Conductors," and Mr. Samuel Brown, of Sheffield. It is enough to—

"Rouse a dead man into rage,
And warm with red resentment the wan cheek."

Surely you cannot have forgotten your description of my tubular lightning conductor, which has been in successful operation for upwards of twenty-five years, and more than fifty of which had been erected in various parts of the country. You even illustrated the invention by wood-cuts, and these were duly copied into another periodical.

You cannot have forgotten my *exposé* of Sir James Murray's pretensions, who dared not adventure a solitary remark.

I must confess, Sir, I think it extremely hard and cruel, after having been the author of twenty-eight works, and of nearly twenty inventions, besides discoveries in chemistry and poisons, without one farthing benefit, and after nearly FIFTY YEARS' devotion to the cause of truth and science, I must, and repeat it with bitterness of heart, frankly avow, that I cannot think that I deserve being pillaged and plundered of what is as much my property as the contents of my pocket. But, Sir, it had been supposed "I was both dead and buried." This is the key of the solution. Poor humanity! Your correspondent, Mr. Samuel Brown, of Sheffield, having no language of his own, goes still further, and as if the appropriation of my invention were not enough, mocks me by using my IPSISSIMA VERBA. Compare the subjoined extract from my work, *Atmospherical Electricity* (2d edit., 1830, p. 3), with what you have copied and quoted:—

Considerations such as these should kindle up an intensity of interest, awaken the powers of curiosity, and whet our appetite for the study of its mystic wonders. Is it not a sublime and imposing spectacle, to stand by and contemplate science, connecting, as it were the heavens, with the earth by a slender metallic rod, and presently witness the lightning descend upon its summit, in all its terrible grandeur, and finally glide into the bosom of the earth in harmless corruscations? The rival scene may be sought for, but it is nowhere to be found.

I shall expose in every way in my power this most unprovoked aggression, and adopt means for the suppression of an attempt at registration of an invention exclusively my own. Which is the most criminal act—an attempt to deprive me of my mental property, or break into my house? I do not answer the question, I can only suppose how it may be answered.—J. MURRAY: *Broadstone, Strawrar, N. B., May 6.*

Dr. Muspratt's College of Chemistry, at Liverpool, has been recognised by the Apothecaries' Society of London: a bye-law of 10 years' standing having been rescinded, that Dr. Muspratt may be empowered to enter pupils for his practical course of chemical education, wherein students undergo a series of manipulations in chemistry performed by themselves, in addition to the usual lectures.

Prof. Page's electro-magnetic locomotive was again exhibited, on the 19th ult., on the Washington Railroad, in the presence of a large body of spectators. It is stated that the experiment was partially successful; a power equal to five horses being obtained: the car, however, ran but slowly under its influence.

REGISTRY FOR THE SALE AND PURCHASE OF MINING SHARES.

DURRANT & CO., MINING SHAREBROKERS, 58, LOMBARD-STREET, LONDON, Beg to draw the attention of Capitalists to their REGISTRY for the SALE and PURCHASE of SHARES. 42

SHARES FOR DISPOSAL.

Devon Great Consols	Wheal Mary Ann	South Caradon
Carn Brea	Wellingtons	Great Wheal Sheba
West Caradon	West Buller	Treviskey
Trelawny	Tolgus	Bedford United

N.B.—Statistical information furnished on British and Foreign Mines.—No CHARGE made for the registration of shares unless business be transacted.

VICTORIA STEAM-ENGINE.—A NEW SYSTEM of STEAM-ENGINES, FORMED by the COMBINATION of THREE PATENTED INVENTIONS (two of which have been already successfully tried with an increased generation of steam), with a FOURTH, uniting important improvements of them, and all to be EMBODIED in a NEW PATENT, intended to be obtained under the New Patent Laws for the United Kingdom of Great Britain. The inventor of those four inventions (forming united the VICTORIA STEAM-ENGINE), Baron VON RATHEN, warrants the following advantages:—

To produce from one ton of coals as much effective power as now can be obtained by the best steam-engines in existence from 10 tons. 43

Simplicity, safety, durability, incomparably in favour of the Victoria Steam-Engine.

First cost and expenses for repairs only 10 per cent. of the present steam-engine.

Space and weight, so important in locomotion and navigation, is reduced to 1-10th part.

The inventor respectfully invites English and Foreign Capitalists, Engineers in general, Parties interested in Railways, Steam Navigation, Manufacture, Agriculture, &c., to JOIN him in OBTAINING PROTECTION, and carrying out in proportionate greatness in England and in other countries this INVENTION, for the benefit of humankind. The inventor offers to prove the correctness of this statement by fitting up for trial a Victoria Steam-Engine of 100-horse power.

For further particulars apply to "P. H.," General Agency Office, 12, Bucklersbury.

ASSAY OFFICE AND LABORATORY, 23, HAWLEY-ROAD, KENTISH TOWN—conducted by Mr. MITCHELL, F.C.S., author of "Manual of Practical Assaying," &c.—Mr. MITCHELL begs to inform the Mining and Manufacturing Public, and Bullion and Metal Brokers generally, that he continues to conduct ASSAYS and ANALYSES of MINERALS, METALS, SOILS, and FURNACE and all other MANUFACTURING PRODUCTS.—ADVICE to PATENTEES and MANUFACTURERS on all MATTERS involving a knowledge of Chemistry. 44

INSTRUCTION, as usual, in ASSAYING, ANALYSIS, and METALLURGICAL and MANUFACTURING CHEMISTRY.—23, Hawley-road, Kentish Town.

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS, &c.—ANALYSIS and ASSAYS, or INVESTIGATIONS of ANY KIND, are UNDERTAKEN at the COLLEGE of CHEMISTRY, LIVERPOOL. 45

Professor—Dr. SHERIDAN MUSPRATT, F.R.S.E.

Hon. Assistant—Mr. JOSEPH DANSON, F.C.S.

A list of Fees for Analysis, and for Students Working in the Laboratory, may be obtained by writing to Dr. Muspratt, College of Chemistry, Liverpool.

STIRLING'S PATENTS FOR IMPROVEMENTS IN IRON.—1. TOUGHENED CAST-IRON, which is double the strength of ordinary cast-iron, and only 10s. to 12s. per ton extra.

2. ANTI-LAMINATING IRON, for RAILS and TIRES, &c., at an extra price of from 7s. 6d. to 10s. per ton. Also IMPROVEMENTS in the MAKING of WROUGHT-IRON—saving one process to the manufacturer. 46

The following Iron Manufacturers are duly LICENSED to MAKE the IRON:—

Messrs. BAIRDS'	Gartsherrie, Glasgow.	
The CLYDE IRON COMPANY	ditto	ditto
The FIRTH IRON COMPANY	ditto	ditto
The HERSLEY COMPANY	Tipton, Staffordshire.	
Messrs. LLOYDS, FOSTER, & CO.	Wednesbury.	
Mr. JOHN WILSON	Dundyvan, Glasgow.	

AGENTS.

Messrs. GARDEN and MACANDREW, 34, Dowgate-hill, London.

Messrs. W. & J. H. JOHNSON, 166, Buchanan-street, Glasgow, and 20, St. Andrew's-square, Edinburgh.

Further particulars may be obtained on application to the agents; or to Mr. JEE, civil engineer, No. 6, John-street, Adelphi, London.

NEWALL v. WILKINS AND WEATHERLY.—This case was tried on the 20th and 21st of February, before the Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench and a Special Jury.—The action was brought for INFRINGING Mr. NEWALL'S well-known PATENT for UNTWISTED WIRE ROPES. The Plaintiff obtained a verdict on all the issues raised, which has fully confirmed his Patent right.

Since this verdict was obtained, the Master of the Rolls has granted an INJUNCTION AGAINST the DEFENDANTS, to RESTRAIN them from MAKING these ROPES, or in any way infringing the Plaintiff's Patent.

This is to CAUTION all PERSONS AGAINST MAKING UNTWISTED WIRE ROPES, and AGAINST BUYING, SELLING, or USING such ROPES, unless made by Mr. Newall, and those to whom he has granted licenses. 47

Patent Wire Rope Works, Gateshead, Feb. 26, 1851.

SHROPSHIRE MINERAL RAILWAY COMPANY.—IN THE MATTER OF THE JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES' WINDING-UP ACTS, 1848 AND 1849, AND OF THE SHROPSHIRE MINERAL RAILWAY COMPANY. 48

It is requested that all PERSONS HOLDING SCRIP RECEIPTS FOR SHARES in this COMPANY, upon which FIFTEEN SHILLINGS in the POUND has NOT BEEN PAID, will PRODUCE the SAME to Mr. HENRY ADRON, No. 10, Coleman-street, in the city of London, accountant, the official manager of this Company, that the same may be examined, and arrangements made with the holders thereof for the adjustment of their claims.

All persons withholding their Scrip Receipts will be considered as having abandoned their claims in respect thereof.—Dated this 3d day of May, 1851.

BRISTOW AND TARRANT,
2, Bond-court, Walbrook, and Greenwich, Kent,
Solicitors to the Official Manager.

AMSTERDAM WATER-WORKS.—CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.—The Public are hereby CAUTIONED against the consequences of acting on the faith of an Advertisement headed— 49

"AMSTERDAM WATER-WORKS—HAARLEM SUPPLY."

1. The parties to that advertisement state that "the Haarlem springs have been guaged by Mr. Tierney Clarke." *This is not correct;*—Mr. Clarke has not been at Haarlem, nor has he guaged or examined the springs.

2. They state "that the supply is adequate." *This is not correct,* as Mr. James Simpson has demonstrated from actual survey.*

3. They state (evidently under a misgiving of the supply) "that the Company will not be pledged to take the water from the Haarlem springs, if a more desirable source should present itself." If they mean the public to infer from these words that they have a power to obtain a supply from other sources—it *is not correct;* for the Rhine Supply Company will possess the exclusive right to take water from that river or its branches, which constitute all the *available sources* from which the city of Amsterdam can be supplied with water. By order, (Signed) J. C. FOURDRINIER, Secretary.

Offices of the London Agency of the Company, Rhine Supply,
27, New Broad street, May 6, 1851.

* *Extract from Mr. Simpson's Report, dated Amsterdam, April* 11, 1851.

"I cannot too strongly state my opinion that the idea of obtaining a supply of water for Amsterdam from the Dunes at Haarlem is one of the most fallacious projects I have ever investigated. At the present time the springs are beginning to fall off, and some of them have already ceased to yield water. The evidence of persons long resident on the spot itends to show that the quantity of water available in the dry months of the year is no more than is absolutely required for the inhabitants of the district itself; and I am satisfied that all attempts to construct works for bringing water from the Dunes will not only meet with the most violent opposition of the residents, but would evidently terminate in disappointment to the inhabitants of the capital. I am decidedly of opinion, from my investigation of the Dunes Water-Works project, that it cannot possibly succeed; and, in fact, it appears to me so delusive, that I do not consider it worthy of further attention."

TRAFALGAR LIFE ASSURANCE ASSOCIATION OFFICES,—No. 40, PALL-MALL, LONDON. 50

This association has been established for the purpose of providing annuities to the share and policy holders in the event of pecuniary misfortune, incapacity, or old age; which are not liable to forfeiture in cases of bankruptcy, insolvency, or failure of any description—and also securing education, apprenticeship fees, or endowments to their children.—Detailed prospectuses, containing the names and addresses of the shareholders, rates of premium, an explanation of the system now originated, together with useful information and statistics respecting life assurance, may be had on application to the offices. Combination policies, payable in the event of casualties of any kind totally disabling the assured, or death, are issued at moderate rates. This important addition to the principle of assurance deserves the serious attention of persons in all positions of life. Immediate and deferred annuities are granted. All policies indisputable, whereby the power on the part of the office in resisting a claim under any circumstance whatever, is removed. Loans are effected on personal and other securities in connexion with life assurance.—Parties desirous of becoming agents or medical referees are requested to communicate with the secretary. By order of the Board,

THOMAS H. BAYLIS, Resident Manager and Secretary.

THE LATE DISASTROUS ACCIDENT ON THE LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE JUNCTION RAILWAY.—This ACCIDENT (in which five persons were killed and many others injured) may show the propriety of effecting AN INSURANCE WITH THE RALWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY, 51

which is established for the purpose of affording COMPENSATION in cases of personal INJURY, and the PAYMENT of a CERTAIN SUM in the event of DEATH, by RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

The Company is empowered by special Act of Parliament (12 and 12 Vic., cap. 40), and has a capital of ONE MILLION as a guarantee to the assured.

Prospectuses, giving the rates of premium, and also particulars of the numerous cases, fatal and otherwise, already relieved, may be obtained at the offices, 3, Old Broad-street, London. ALEXANDER BEATTIE, Secretary.

SEWERAGE OF LONDON.—The ATTENTION of the COMMISSIONERS appointed to determine upon the MOST EFFICIENT MATERIAL for the CONSTRUCTION of the SEWERS OF LONDON, is particularly directed to the ASPHALTE OF SEYSSEL, which more than any other material is applicable to the CONSTRUCTING and INTERNAL COATING of BRICK CULVERTS and OTHER CHANNELS for DRAINAGE. 52

The experiments made by the Royal Artillery on the embrasures of Plymouth Citadel, constructed of Seyssel Asphalte Brickwork, under the orders of the Hon. Board of Ordnance, have fully proved the superiority, adhesiveness, and strength of Seyssel Asphalte over all other cementitious compositions. A printed account of these experiments can be had on application to I. FARRELL, Secretary,

Seyssel Asphalte Company—"Claridge's Patent"—Established 1838.

Note.—The application of the Asphalte of Seyssel is specially recommended by the Commissioners on the Fine Arts for covering the ground line of brickwork in marshy situations, and it has been suggested that it would be peculiarly applicable for covering the *areas* of closed *grave yards*, and for the construction of *catacombs*.

TINCROFT MINING COMPANY.
SALVADOR-HOUSE, LONDON, April 30, 1851.

At the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of shareholders in this company, held this day, P. N. JOHNSON, Esq., F.R.S., F.G.S., &c., in the chair,

The advertisement calling the meeting, with the several reports and accounts, having been read, it was—

Resolved,—That the reports and accounts now read be received, and entered in the Company's minute-book.—Carried unanimously. 53

It was proposed by Mr. Heall; seconded by Mr. T. C. Munday:—

That a committee of three shareholders be appointed (with power to add two to their number) to examine all accounts, books and papers belonging to the mine, both here and at the mine—to obtain a survey of the mine, and the opinion of competent persons as to the best method to be pursued for the future working thereof; and that the expenses of this committee be paid by the manager of the mine out of the Company's funds.

It was unanimously resolved,—That the following gentlemen be elected on the committee: Mr. Heall, Mr. T. C. Munday, and Mr. Hubback.—Carried unanimously.

Resolved,—That the best thanks of this meeting be given to the Chairman and Directors, for their conduct at this meeting.

Resolved,—That the best thanks of this meeting are due, and are hereby given, to Captain Floyd, for his able management of this mine.—Carried unanimously.

IMPERIAL BRAZILIAN MINING ASSOCIATION, Winchester-house, Broad-street, London, May 7, 1851.—Notice is hereby given, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of proprietors will be HELD at the offices, as above, on Friday, 6th of June, at Eleven o'clock, for the purpose of ELECTING an AUDITOR in the place of Henry James Brooke, Esq., resigned; and any proprietor who may intend to be a candidate, or to propose any person as a candidate for the auditorship, must leave notice, in writing, of such intention with the Acting Director 14 days before the day of election. Should a ballot be demanded by either of the candidates, the same will commence immediately, and be finally closed at Three o'clock. 54

GEORGE THOMAS, Acting Director.

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE IMPERIAL BRAZILIAN MINING ASSOCIATION.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—A VACANCY having occurred in the AUDITORSHIP of the IMPERIAL BRAZILIAN MINING ASSOCIATION, I beg leave to offer myself as a CANDIDATE to fill that office; and being a large shareholder, with considerable experience in mining matters, I respectfully solicit the favour of your support when the election takes place. 55

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen, your most obedient servant,

EDWARD J. COLE, Secretary to the Alten Mining Association.

Alten Mining Association Offices, 2, New Broad-street, May 5, 1851.

WEST WHEAL JEWEL MINING ASSOCIATION.—Notice is hereby given, that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders will be HELD at the Company's Offices, as under, on Monday, the 12th of May next, at Twelve for One o'clock precisely. WM. NICHOLSON, Secretary. 56

57, Old Broad-street, April 21, 1851.

THE AUSTRALIAN MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of this Company will be HELD at the Company's Office, No. 1, Adelaide-place, London-bridge, in the city of London, on Tuesday, the 13th day of May next, at Twelve o'clock precisely, to receive the Report of the Committee, appointed the 3d day of Feb., 1851, to inquire into all the affairs of the Company, and to take all such measures thereon as the meeting may deem fit. By order of the board, J. A. JOSEPH, Secretary. 57

KENMARE AND WEST OF IRELAND COPPER AND SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY.—The Holders of Bankers' Receipts for Allotment of Shares are informed, that the DEED OF SETTLEMENT, as approved by the Registrar of Joint-Stock Companies, is READY, and will LIE for SIGNATURE at the OFFICES of the COMPANY, No. 62, Moorgate-street, from the 6th to the 15th inst. inclusive, and that all persons signing the same will be required to deliver up the bankers' receipts, and that certificates of shares will be ready for delivery on or after the last-mentioned day.—May 3, 1851. EDWARD MANBY, Secretary pro tem. 58

CEFN GWYN SILVER-LEAD MINE,—CARDIGAN, WALES.—APPLICATIONS for SHARES in the ABOVE MINE to be made to Mr. T. Fuller, 51, Threadneedle-street; Mr. James Lane, 52, Threadneedle-street; Mr. Thos. Jordan, 75, Old Broad-street; H. Boxall and Co., No. 7, George-yard, Lombard-street; or to the Secretary, at the offices of the Company, No. 51, Threadneedle-street, where plans, prospectuses, and specimens of the ore now being raised from the mine may be seen, and every information obtained. 59

NORTH DOWNS MINE.—TO THE ADVENTURERS IN TRELEIGH CONSOLS.—An AGREEMENT having been entered into for WORKING the NORTH DOWNS SETT, east of Treleigh, it is proposed, in forming a Company for that purpose, to give the SHAREHOLDERS in TRELEIGH the PRE-EMPTION, until the 31st day of May inst., of taking SHARES in the COMPANY, in the proportion of two shares in North Downs for every five shares held by them in Treleigh, upon signing the cost-book, and paying at the time a deposit of 10s. per share. The shareholders in Treleigh Mine who intend to avail themselves of this privilege must, therefore, intimate their intention, on or before the 31st day of May, to Mr. Nicholson, 57, Old Broad-street.—May 5, 1851. 60

N.B.—The Treleigh Certificates must be produced to entitle the proprietors to the privilege above mentioned.

WOODMAN'S WELL AND BROADRIDGE CONSOLIDATED COPPER MINES,—NEAR LYDFORD, DEVON. 61

In 2048 shares.—Deposit £1 per share.

Prospectuses, and reports by Mr. Evan Hopkins and others, may be had on application to Mr. James Crofts, 4, King-street, Cheapside, London.

The Cost-book, it is at present intended, will be finally closed in 14 days, and the first General Meeting held, when the mine will be put to work.—Applications for the remaining shares will be received in the interval.

OKEL TOR SILVER-LEAD MINE.—The Promoters of this MINE being desirous that it should be carried out in a business-like manner, with the spirit of prudence and economy, have made arrangements with Mr. EVAN HOPKINS to forward regularly COPIES of the RECORDS of their PROCEEDINGS to his OFFICE, 13, Austinfriars, in order that he may not only from periodical inspections be able to judge of the progress made, but of the daily operations, for the satisfaction of distant capitalists who consult him.

Mr. JAMES CROFTS, of No. 4, KING-STREET, CHEAPSIDE, has SHARES in the ABOVE very promising undertaking FOR SALE, and from whom, or from the Secretary, Mr. J. Jury, at the office of the Company, Castle-terrace, Exeter, every information may be obtained. About 450 shares remain for sale—deposit 10s per share. 62

Dated May 10, 1851.

THE GREAT TREVEDDOE AND CABILLA CONSOLIDATED TIN AND COPPER MINES.—The permanent character of these mines are indisputable. They are in thorough ventilation and working condition, with more than ordinary security and advantages. The present monthly produce will be greatly increased by an addition to the present stamping power—three large wheels now working 40 heads of stamps. 63

Half the shares are for disposal at a very cheap rate, and the incoming shareholders will reap the advantages of years of toil, and of the expenditure of more than £6000 in useful labour-works and machinery.

The mines will be conducted in strict conformity to the Cost-book and Stannary Laws. No debts incurred beyond one month's labour pay. The affairs conducted by a committee of shareholders. Bi-monthly meetings of the shareholders to inspect the reports, audit the accounts, &c.

Applications for shares may be addressed to the "Committee of Shareholders of the Great Treveddoe and Cabilla Tin and Copper Mines," 70, King William-street, City.—To those selected, full particulars will be forwarded, and a day named for the payment of £1 10s. per share by those disposed to do so, after having maturely considered the prospectus, and made their inquiries as to the respectability of the committee of managing shareholders, which it is requested they will do, as this is addressed to *bonâ fide* investors intending to retain their shares, instead of presently selling them at a premium.

TO MINING PROPRIETORS AND OTHERS.

EDGE AND SON ARE THE ORIGINAL INVENTORS OF THE FLAT CHAINS.

EDGE AND SON, PRACTICAL MANUFACTURERS of FLAT AND ROUND CHAINS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, 64

COALPORT, COALBROOKDALE, SHROPSHIRE,

Respectfully urge the attention of Proprietors of Mines and Mineral Works to the SUPERIORITY of their CHAINS—SPECIMENS of which may be INSPECTED at their HALL, in Class 22, at the EXHIBITION.

They are the original Inventors of the FLAT CHAIN, which has now been in use for nearly 40 years, and is acknowledged to be the best band for Mining purposes; they continue to manufacture them of the first quality, and for excellence of material, workmanship, and durability, they may challenge any house in the trade.

Their improved ROUND CHAIN is superior to the old oval chain, being made straight on the side, and lapped over further for the weld; they are capable of a far greater strain. This principle they have also applied to CABLES with complete success, and it only requires to be better known to be more generally adopted.

TO GAS COMPANIES.

BOGHEAD CANNEL COAL.—This COAL is the most highly Bituminous Coal known, and, therefore, peculiarly adapted for mixing with inferior coals in the Manufacture of Gas, for which purpose it is exclusively used. It yields 13,500 cubic feet of gas, of the specific gravity of 775 per ton of coal; and a burner consuming at the rate of 1 cubic foot per hour, gives a light equal eight and a half spermaceti candles, each consuming 120 grains of sperm per hour. The light yielded by 1 ton of this Coal is equal to that from 1990 lbs. of sperm candles; whereas that from the same quantity of Newcastle Caking Coal is only equal to 420 lbs.; and that from the best Wigan Cannel Coal to only 750 lbs. of spermcan dles. It can be shipped at any of the ports in the Frith of Forth or the Clyde. 65

For terms and other particulars, apply to R. W. Kennard and Co., sole agents, 67, Upper Thames-street, London.

STEAM TO INDIA AND CHINA, VIA EGYPT.—Regular MONTHLY MAIL (steam conveyance) for PASSENGERS and LIGHT GOODS to CEYLON, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, PENANG, SINGAPORE, and HONG-KONG. 66

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY

BOOK PASSENGERS and RECEIVE GOODS and PARCELS for the ABOVE PORTS by their steamers—starting from Southampton on the 20th of every month; and from Suez on or about the 10th of the month.

BOMBAY.—Passengers for Bombay can proceed by this company's steamers of the 29th of the month, to Malta, thence to Alexandria by her Majesty's steamers, and from Suez by the Honourable East India Company's steamers.

MEDITERRANEAN.—MALTA—On the 20th and 29th of every month. CONSTANTINOPLE—On the 29th of the month. ALEXANDRIA—On the 20th of the month.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.—Vigo, Oporto, Lisbon, Cadiz, and Gibraltar, on the 7th 17th, and 27th of the month.

For plans of the vessels, rates of passage-money, and to secure passages and ship cargo, apply at the company's offices, No. 122, Leadenhall-street, London; and Oriental-place, Southampton.

WEST CALLINGTON MINING COMPANY,

CALLINGTON, CORNWALL.

ON THE COST-BOOK PRINCIPLE.

In 5000 shares.—Deposit 20s. per share.

TRUSTEES.

STEPHEN BROAD, Esq., of Peckham, Surrey.
RICHARD W. DARE, Esq., of Queen-street, Cheapside, London.

A Finance Committee will be chosen at the First General Meeting of the Adventurers.

Bankers—The London and County Bank, London.
Conductor of Mining Operations—Arthur Dean, Esq., Tottenham, Middlesex.
Superintendent at the Mine—Robert Serjeant, Esq.

MANAGEMENT IN LONDON,—4, KING-STREET, CHEAPSIDE.

Secretary—James Crofts, Esq.

This mine, formerly Wheal Elizabeth and Comblawn, is situated about one mile from Callington, Cornwall, in a delightful valley contiguous to the Callington and Holmbush Mines, now consolidated, on account of their proximity, under the management of Capt. William Lean, whose highly favourable report on this mine made in 1849 may be referred to. The lease is from the late Alexander Baron Ashburton, dated 8th Oct., 1845, for 21 years, at 1-15th dues, and renewable.

Previously to its management as Wheal Elizabeth, the mine was in the hands of a private individual, who raised a large quantity of silver-lead ore from a shallow level in the present engine-shaft, by the aid of only rude machinery. As Comblawn Mine, nearly £5000 has been expended upon it in sinking, in the first place, another shaft to 22 fathoms deep, in erecting a steam-engine of sufficient power to sink 100 to 150 fms., in clearing out the old shaft, on which it is erected, to the 20 fathom level, and in the progress of this work more or less developing the five silver-lead lodes proved to exist in the mine. The cost of the steam-engine, materials of every description, flat-rods of the most substantial character to connect the machinery of the two shafts, buildings all new and complete, to the late Comblawn Company, was upwards of £2700, which sum may be estimated as the fair present value of the mine, and machinery complete for all working purposes.

It is now proposed that the above sum of £5000 shall be subscribed by 5000 shares of £1 each, out of which capital the sum of £1900 shall be paid to the present lessees of the mine, in cash, and the remaining £800 in shares; the residue, or £2300, to be retained as a working capital, which it is considered will be ample to bring the mine into a productive state, and thus rendering any further calls unneccessary.

The mine, in its improved and advanced state, has been inspected by Mr. A. Dean, C.E., who has submitted a report and plan; the latter showing the course and direction of the five lodes and two caunter lodes intersecting this property, four of which lodes have been met with in the previous workings, and found to contain rich silver-lead ore. With the present powerful engine of 60-inch cylinder, the mine can be put into complete working order in one month, and the proprietors feel confident that returns can be made within a short period.

Applications for the shares may be addressed to Mr. John R. Vivian, 70, Durnford-street, Stonehouse, Plymouth, or the secretary in London.

Certificate receipts will be issued for the payment of the deposit of £1 per share.

London, 24th April, 1851.

[*See Mr. Arthur Dean's report, in last week's Journal.*]

OKEL TOR SILVER-LEAD AND COPPER MINE,—

In the parish of CALSTOCK, CORNWALL, adjoining the celebrated Tamar Consols and South and East Tamar Mines.

In 2048 shares—1024 of which are to be allotted to the public.—Deposit 10s. per share.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

JOHN BAYLEY, Esq., Plymouth.	JOSEPH OTTON, Esq., Exeter.
H. A. HARVEY, Esq., Bideford.	WM. CHANNING, Esq., Exeter.
R. W. PAWLEY, Esq., Plymouth.	JAMES GILLARD, Esq., Plymouth.

Consulting Engineer.—Evan Hopkins, Esq., F.G.S., 13, Austinfriars, London.
Purser—Mr. William Channing, 7, South-street, Exeter.
Managing Agent—Captain W. B. Collom.
Bankers—Devon and Cornwall Banking Company, Plymouth.
Secretary—Mr. J. Jury, Exeter.

OFFICES,—No. 3, CASTLE-TERRACE, EXETER.

This MINE is situate in the parish of CALSTOCK, by the side of the navigable River Tamar, and adjoining the celebrated and profitable Tamar Consols, and South and East Tamar Mines, whose riches are too well-known to need comment. The silver-lead ore, discovered at a shallow depth, are of an exceeding rich description, producing at least 37 ounces of silver to the ton.

The great cross course of Devon Great Consols, running throughout this sett, is stated and relied on, by all practical men who have inspected it, to make as great a mine for lead as the Devon Great Consols is for copper. At this point we beg to draw your particular attention to Mr. E. Hopkins' report—himself and all parties agreeing this is the best unwrought piece of ground in Devon or Cornwall.

In fact, since he inspected the mine, a new discovery has been made, by cutting a lode 4 feet wide, only 10 ft. east of the engine-shaft, composed of prian, sugary-spar, and lead, of a beautiful description.

An adit level has been driven north from the river, on the course of the lead lode, for 50 fathoms, and a shaft has been communicated to the adit level, and another sunk 10 fms. below the adit and the lode intersected, composed of lead, prian, sugary-spar, horn-spar, and flookan; the water from the lode prevented more being done until an engine is erected. A smith's shop, office, and material house have been already built, and an excellent quay erected, at which vessels of 200 tons can load or discharge all materials necessary for the mine, as well as deliver the coal required for the engine, at a saving of nearly one-half: this is another important feature in favour of the adventurers. A new engine-shaft has also been commenced, 11 feet long by 7 feet wide, within the timber, and sunk 13 fathoms.

The extent of the sett is about a mile on the course of the lodes, and held from the Duchy of Cornwall at 1-15th dues, and no surface rent is payable, nor compensation for surface damages.

There are already 1024 shares in the hands of the original adventurers, which are reserved free up to £6 per share. For the purpose, therefore, of reimbursing the sum of £1000, the cost of sett, and to meet the necessary expenses of carrying on the works of the mine, it is now proposed to issue the remaining 1024 shares, on which calls, if required, will be made up to £6 per share, independent of the deposit, which will pay for preliminary expenses, and the balance carried to the account for working the mine; and in the event of any further outlay being necessary, calls will be made rateably on the whole 2048 shares.

Few investments like the present are offered to the public in shape of mining, for it is more than confidently expected that only £4 per share will be required, for the erection of a steam-engine, and to put the shaft down to the requisite depth, before riches of an extraordinary description will be developed, to enable a dividend to be declared. Such are the not too sanguine expectations of the present holders.

Parties desirous of making further inquiries as to the value of this property, are requested to address Evan Hopkins, Esq., 13, Austinfriars, London, who will be happy to furnish every information required.

There are upwards of 300 shares already subscribed for by the most respectable parties in Exeter; and application for the remainder can only be made, with references, to Mr. James Crofts, 4, King-street, Cheapside, London; Messrs. Sims and Co., Tavistock; the Purser, 7, South-street, Exeter; or the Secretary, at the office of the company, 3, Castle-terrace, Exeter, where prospectuses may be obtained, together with a map of the mine.

[*See Reports in Mining Journal of 12th April.*]

THE OWLACOMBE BEAM AND UNION TIN AND COPPER MINING COMPANY, DEVONSHIRE.

CONDUCTED ON THE COST-BOOK SYSTEM.

In 12,000 shares, of £1 each, without further liability.

OFFICES,—15, CORNHILL, LONDON.

CHAIRMAN—Colonel A. PERCEVAL.
DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN—ROBERT PASSENGER, Esq.
BANKERS—Messrs. Masterman, Peters, Mildred, and Co.
SECRETARY—Mr. Robert Hunt.

The setts, situate about two miles from Ashburton, comprise grants extending over nearly one square mile, and are held on 1-20th dues, and other favourable conditions. Their returns of tin and copper have for centuries given celebrity to the district. Much of the ground is unexplored—no greater depth than 60 fathoms having been reached.

Facts known to the proprietors offer the certainty of realising immediate profits, by the simple increase of working power.

The extensive machinery and the dressing-floors of the mines are in good condition.

The capital to be £12,000, in 12,000 shares, of £1 each, for which scrip will be issued. This capital, less the purchase-money, £3000, and the preliminary expenses of formation, will be applied to the working of the setts.

The direction of the mines is vested in a committee of shareholders in London, assisted by a local committee in Ashburton.

The accounts to be made up monthly, audited bi-monthly, printed and sent to the registered shareholders.

The registered shareholders to meet every six months in London, when a dividend will be declared out of the sales of the ores.

The days of meeting to be on the second Tuesday in every January and July, commencing on the 13th of January, 1852.

For 14 days previous to each meeting a balance-sheet, prepared by the purser and signed by the chairman, to lie at the office of the company, for inspection by all the shareholders.

Should the subscribed capital of the company be so diminished as to leave only enough to cover liabilities, and the expenses of winding up the affairs of the company, a general meeting of the registered shareholders shall be convened by public advertisement, inserted once in two London daily newspapers, in the *Mining Journal*, and in one Devonshire, and one Cornwall weekly newspaper; and should the majority of the registered shareholders decide to continue the undertaking, the dissentients shall be paid off and accept such rate per share as may be agreed; or, in case of difference on that point, the same to be fixed by arbitration in the usual way, and on the principle of estimate in abandoned mines.

Applications for shares may be made to Messrs. Hill, Fawcett, and Hill, 29, Threadneedle-street; Messrs. Caunter, Falk, & Creagh, Ashburton, Devon—where prospectuses and all information may be obtained.

EXTRACTS FROM REPORTS.

It is obvious that, if these mines are worked with a judicious outlay of capital, they will realise an ample remuneration to all parties who may embark in the undertaking.

CHARLES DEAN, C.E., Exeter.

Caunter's pitch about 10 fms. above the adit near the bounds. There can be no doubt that these branches ought to be followed carefully to the south east, and worked in other levels than those yet proved. In the 25 and 35 fm. levels, these branches may possibly show some indication of coming into the main lode in the deep; and this would almost certainly lead to the discovery of a very rich and probably extensive course of ore; a good deal may be expected from this part of the mine. I would next observe that the copper branch is also a point of great interest and importance in these mines. It should, I think, be pursued very steadily, and chiefly with a view to lay open the resources of the mines in this respect. Prof. D. T. ANSTED.

As the shoots of tin are dipping east, and the granite falling from the western hill under what has been broken from them, which must have amounted to many thousands of pounds, I think you are fully justified in sinking Hobson's shaft deeper, as there is a great probability of its being productive of much tin ore. Capt. JAMES CARPENTER.

The geological position of the mines is most favourable, being at the junction of the strata, the primest indicators of metallic deposits. We may divide the setts into two parts for mining purposes; the northern is where the extensive workings have been made on four lodes, which, with improved power, we expect to renew in depth. In the southern portion of these mines there are five distinct lodes of large dimensions untouched, except at the surface, and only so far as they could be excavated without the aid of machinery. ADAM MURRAY, jun., Mineral Surveyor.

April 23.—I have not the least doubt but what she will make a good dividend-paying mine. Capt. THOMAS TEAGUE.

THE MACCLESFIELD COPPER MINE,

IN THE PARISH OF BUCKFASTLEIGH, DEVONSHIRE.

Divided into 5100 shares, of £1 each, paid-up.

TO BE CONDUCIED STRICTLY ON THE COST-BOOK SYSTEM.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

CHARLES STEWART, Esq., 28, Regent-street, and Sillwood-place, Brighton.
THOMAS ELDRID, Esq., Tollington-park, Hornsey.
JAMES WALKINSHAW, Esq., Jermyn-street, St. James's, and Isle of Wight.
JOSEPH BALL, Esq., Tarlington-place, Edgeware-road.
HENRY CLARK, Esq., M.D., Midland House, Southampton.

Bankers—Royal British Bank, Tokenhouse-yard.
Consulting Engineer—Evan Hopkins, Esq., C.E., F.G.S.
Purser—Mr. C. Robins, Landscove, Ashburton.
Secretary—Mr. G. Bagley.

OFFICES,—5, GUILDHALL CHAMBERS, BASINGHALL-STREET.

PROSPECTUS.

The sett is 1200 fathoms from east to west, on the course of the lodes, and 300 fathoms in width, and is held under a lease from the Earl of Macclesfield for 21 years (17 of which are unexpired), at 1-15th dues.

A shaft has been sunk 32 fathoms, and three lodes of extraordinary promise discovered. The north lode will be intersected by the engine-shaft on sinking 8 fathoms, and the junction of the middle and south lodes, judging from their present dip, will take place 10 fathoms deeper—such intersection and junction being in a fine channel of metalliferous killas, are looked forward to with a confident belief, founded upon experience, that large deposits of ore will be found at these points. The cross courses traversing the sett, as well as the immediate junction of the granite and killas, give unusual value to the property. There is a powerful water-wheel on the mine, with machinery adequate to every purpose to the present depth; new pumps and pitwork have been fixed throughout the shaft—smiths' shop, offices, and outbuildings are erected, and a leat cut, yielding an abundant supply of water for all working purposes.

Within the last fortnight another copper lode has been discovered, 600 fathoms west of the present works; and, from the reports of practical agents, it will be seen that great value is placed upon this discovery.

The mine is conducted on the principle of cash payments for all supplies, whereby a great saving will be effected, and all liabilities avoided.

A sum of nearly £3000 has already been expended on the mine, the lease of which, together with the machinery and materials, have been purchased by this Company for the sum of £500, and 1600 shares of £1 paid-up.

Reports of Captain Samuel Seccombe, of the Phœnix Mine, with other mining captains, may be had at the offices.

Applications for shares to be made to the Secretary, at the offices of the mines, where plans and specimens of the ore from the lodes may be seen, and prospectuses obtained.

TREVOOL COPPER AND TIN MINE,—CROWAN, CAMBORNE, CORNWALL.—In 256 shares.

CONDUCTED ON THE COST-BOOK SYSTEM.

A Finance Committee of three will be chosen at the first General Meeting of the adventurers, which will be held in the beginning of June.

This mine includes old Trevool Mine, together with parts of Boteto, Hallegan, and Halgarrack, situate in the parish of Crowan. The sett is held for 21 years, at 1-20th dues, from Sir R. R. Vyvyan, Bart., and the Rev. H. Molesworth Saint Aubyn: is about three-quarters of a mile in length upon the course of the lodes, and about half a mile in width. Five very promising lodes, varying in width from 7 to 2½ feet, have been already discovered within its limits. The situation of the ground is unexceptionable, being directly west of the well-known productive mines of Condurrow, South Wheal Frances, North Basset, &c., and embracing the lodes of these mines, and is close upon the junction of the great granite range with clay-slate; a large elvan course also runs parallel with the lodes—a fact of itself considered of first-rate importance in mining speculations.

In the years 1827 and 1828 one of the lodes referred to was wrought, but to a very limited extent, as, from the inadequate means then provided for draining the water, the concern was soon abandoned. In the short space of time above alluded to, this single lode produced upwards of £6000 worth of copper and tin, or about £300 per month.

It is now proposed to resume the mine and to effectually work the several lodes, by the immediate erection of a 60-inch cylinder steam-engine on the old engine-shaft, already sunk 78 fathoms below the adit, which is 18 fathoms below the surface. The estimated expense of which, and to clear and open the mine to bottom, and also to make the necessary surface buildings and erections, is about £5000; but it is confidently anticipated, from the very promising character of the lodes, that considerable returns will be made towards the required expenditure, and that, therefore, calls to that extent will not be required from the proprietary.

About £500 have already been expended in sinking shafts, driving cross-cuts, &c., by the present shareholders; and as it is intended to divide the undertaking into 1024 shares—a majority of which is taken up—10s. per share (1024) would be required to be paid down upon the appropriation of such shares to cover the outlay to the present time, and a further sum of 10s. per share to form a fund for the prosecution of the mine; further calls to be determined upon and made by a majority of the votes of the shareholders, either by themselves or proxies, at meetings to be convened for that purpose.

The promoters trust that these statements will be fully borne out by the following reports and testimonials of experienced mine agents, of high character and acknowledged integrity and ability, and that the legitimacy of its object will ensure for it the support of a further respectable part of the mining community.

A majority of the shares are in the hands of some of the most influential gentlemen in the county.

REPORTS.

From Capt. CHARLES THOMAS, Manager of Dolcoath and West Wheal Frances Mines.

In answer to yours respecting my opinion of Trevool Mine, I beg to say, that from the knowledge I have of the western part (obtained from my having been an agent there during the latter part of the last working), and from the reports of miners and others, of the state of the eastern and deepest part of the mine, I have no hesitation in saying that I think the sett is well worthy the attention of capitalists. My favourable opinion of the mine is founded upon the number and width of the lodes contained within the limits thereof, and the quantity of copper and tin already raised from the lodes which have been partially explored, together with the favourable circumstances of the mine being in killas, with an elvan-course in close connection with lodes lying immediately north of a granite range. CHARLES THOMAS.

Mr. John Jeffery, Camborne.

From Capt. MARK REED, late Manager of Wheal Vor, and now of the Lewis Mines.

The adit-level is extended west of the engine-shaft about 70 fathoms; the lode in the end is about 3 feet wide, consisting of mundic, jack, spar, and fluor, with tin and copper. This mine was worked by the old adventurers to the 70 fm. level, and returned a great quantity of copper and tin ore. From the appearance of the lode in the adit, which is a large strong lode, with cross lodes and elvans, as well as the side lodes, there being like wise a large stream of water running through the eastern part of the sett, which, if applied to a wheel to roll and stamp the stuff, would be of great value, I would recommend an engine to be erected on the eastern part of the mine, and if worked by a spirited party, and managed by an experienced miner, it is my opinion that she will make a good and lasting mine. MARK REED.

To Mr. John Jeffery.

Applications for shares to be made, on or before the 1st of June next, to Mr. H. B. Rye, 77, Old Broad-street, London; Mr. Stephen Michell, Lemon-street, Truro, Cornwall, mine brokers; or to Mr. John Jeffery, the purser, Basset Villa, Camborne,—from whom all further information can be obtained.—Camborne, May 3, 1851.

LAMPEN CONSOLS COPPER MINE,

IN THE PARISH OF ST. NEOT, CORNWALL.

Divided into 5000 shares.—Deposit £1 per share, which includes a call of 5s. per share for working expenses.

COMMITTEE.

HENRY ASHLEY, Esq., Windmill-street, Gravesend
FRED. REYNOLDS, Esq., 15, Old Broad-street, London
J. RICHARDSON, Esq., Eaton-street, Pimlico, London
WILLIAM WILSON, Esq., Richmond-road, Barnsbury

BANKERS.

Barclay, Bevan, and Co., Lombard-street, London; Devon and Cornwall Bank, Liskeard

Purser—E. Anson Crouch, Liskeard, of West Caradon
Managing Agent—Captain Henry Taylor, of West Caradon
Secretary—Mr. H. Peet, 48, Threadneedle-street, London

This mine is held under a lease at 1-20th dues, and extends about a square mile; there are several very promising lodes in this sett, which have been worked on for marquisite, or white mundic, only to the depth of 26 fathoms, and which have produced such large quantities of that mineral that refining houses have been erected on the mine, and large quantities of metal extracted therefrom.

There is another engine-shaft sunk 36 fathoms deep, and levels driven east and west about 10 fathoms, from which it is confidently assumed that large courses of copper ore will be found underneath the mundic, it being a general opinion among persons conversant with mining that mineral rides a good horse; and it is also anticipated, that if silver could be extracted from this mundic some years ago, so as to give a profit to the adventurers, it will, in the present improved state of chemical knowledge, now be rendered a source of very considerable gain.

It is now proposed to clear up the shaft 36 fathoms, by the aid of a powerful water-wheel now on the mine, which is of sufficient power to sink the mine much deeper. The outlay of the former adventurers has been very considerable in sinking the shafts, driving levels, and erecting of buildings on the mine, the whole of which are available for bringing the mine into a rich and profitable state of working; and it is confidently expected that £1250 will be amply sufficient to bring the mine into a dividend-paying state.

West Caradon, Feb. 24.—This sett is situated in the parish of St. Neot, Cornwall, and lies directly south of, and contiguous to the Wheal Caroline, formerly Wheal Mary Consols: it is bounded on the east by two setts, called Tin Hatches and Wheal Noble. This sett possesses three lodes of an east and west bearing, which are parallel with the lodes in the fore-mentioned mine (Caroline). The stratum is a metalliferous clay-slate, at about one mile south of the granite. These lodes were wrought some years ago to a depth of 16 or 20 fathoms; and, although I cannot speak from personal knowledge of the prospects of this mine, as left by the former party, yet, being present when an old miner, called Treberth, who is now confined to his room through illness, and who is well acquainted with the mine, gave a favourable statement, and from what I have heard from others, I am led to conclude that the mine is worthy of being resumed, especially as it can be worked to advantage by a large and powerful wheel, which is fixed in a good position for forking the water; the expense of flat-rods, and a lift of pumps, would be comparatively little when compared with the advantages likely to accrue from properly opening the mine. ROBERT DUNSTAN.

Alternun, Nov. 3.—Lampen Consols middle engine-shaft is 36 fathoms deep; the bottom level is extended about 10 fathoms east and west; the lode in this level is large and kindly; there is another shaft to the west of the engine-shaft, sunk to the depth of 26 fathoms; between these two shafts we had a good course of ore, from 2 to 3 feet wide, in the back of the 26 fathom level; we had also ore in the back of the 10 fathom level. We did not drive much in the levels; we sunk the shaft 10 fathoms, and took away several hundred tons of ore from the backs, both in the new and old workings; the quality of the ore from this lode, at least a great proportion of it, was very superior. The mine was drained by the aid of a water-wheel—the water in the mine was very easy. I would strongly recommend you to explore this middle lode; it is very promising, and has produced a great quantity of ore in proportion to the ground expended. W. TRENBERTH.

Applications for shares to be made to Thomas Fuller and Co., 51, Threadneedle-street, London; J. Sims and Co., Tavistock; and H. Peet, secretary, 48, Threadneedle-street, London, where plans and specimens may be seen.

DOLAUNGWYN SLATE QUARRY, NEAR ABERDOVEY, NORTH WALES.—TO CAPITALISTS and OTHERS SEEKING INVESTMENT.

A fine SLATE PROPERTY, in NORTH WALES, now presents itself to the notice of the public; it is only 7 miles distant from a shipping port (Aberdovey), with a good turnpike-road the whole way—at which port the Slate and Slab can be shipped at a moderate freight, either to London or Liverpool.

The joints in the Quarry are very good, and the metal (a bright blue, and free from spots) is equal to any in the Principality.

The extent of the vein is about three-quarters of a mile in length, by an average width of from 20 to 30 yards; and, from the favourable position and inclination of the vein, it can be opened and wrought at a comparatively small outlay. The fall for refuse is all that can be wished for, and the space ample for centuries.

There is water-power sufficient for all purposes of machinery within 250 yards of the Quarry, to which an incline can be made at a trifling expense.

It is proposed to put this property into 4000 shares, at £5 each. A deposit of £1 10s. per share will be required upon allotment, and no call to be made at a less interval than three months, and then only of 10s. per share, with the full consent of a majority at a general meeting, to be convened for that purpose.

A General Meeting will be convened within 14 days after the allotment of the shares, when trustees and a managing committee will be chosen from amongst the shareholders present.—All monies to be paid into the London and County Bank, 21, Lombard-street, London (and for which a banker's receipt will be given), to the credit of the managing committee, to be appointed as stated in the last paragraph.

NO APPLICATIONS for SHARES will be RECEIVED after MONDAY, the 26th inst., as immediately after that day the shares will be allotted.

Applications for shares (not less than five), prospectuses, &c., to be made to the Secretary, at the offices of the Union Mining Company, 6, Austinfriars, London.

Dated London, May 2, 1851. CHARLES WHEATCROFT, Secretary.

WHEAL ZION COPPER AND SILVER-LEAD.

In 4096 shares—£1 10s. per share.

On the "Cost-book" Principle, and subject to the Stannary Laws of Cornwall. Liability limited to 30s. per share.

Mine Agent—Capt. S. Vivian. | *Secretary*—Mr. R. P. Lemon.
Bankers—West of England Banking Company, and Messrs. Glyn and Co.
Committee of Management—To be selected from the shareholders.
Situation—Twelve miles from Plymouth and Four from Tavistock.
Extent—330 acres. *Term of Lease*—21 years, from June, 1850.
Rent—£20 per annum. *Lords' Dues*—One-fifteenth. *Outlay*—£6500.

SIXTEEN copper lodes, and FIVE silver-lead lodes have been discovered in WHEAL ZION. The silver-lead ore contains, by assay, upwards of 100 ounces of silver to the ton of ore, which yields 50 per cent. of lead. Two remarkably fine copper lodes have been very recently discovered, one of them 13 feet wide, the other 16 feet wide, and only 5 fms. apart. A small shaft has been sunk on the 13-feet lode, and the ore assayed at the depth of 8 feet and of 25 feet from the surface: the produce of the former is 5½ per cent., and of the latter 23½ per cent. So rich a copper lode, so near the surface, is almost unparalleled. This lode has already been proved to the length of 120 fathoms, and there is every probability of its extending through the whole sett.

The adjoining mines will drain Wheal Zion to a considerable depth; and land carriage of the ore is entirely saved, as vessels exceeding 150 tons can be loaded at the mine.

The further expenditure of about £1200 will make Wheal Zion a dividend-paying mine. Six months will be sufficient for this purpose. All future outlay may be provided by sales of ore.

The general features of this mine are remarkably similar to those of the Devon Great Consols, from which it is distant about 1½ mile, and which it promises to equal in productiveness. The profits of the Devon Great Consols are about £50,000 per annum; and the shares in that mine (£1 paid) are now selling for £310 per share.

Prospectuses may be had, and full reports and specimens seen, at the offices of Mr. R. P. Lemon, North Parade, Bath; Messrs. Edwards and Son, Bristol; Messrs. Lucas and Kirby, Liverpool; Mr. T. Sanford, Exeter; and Mr. R. Johnston, Shorter's-court, Throgmorton-street, London—to either of whom applications for shares may be made.

WHEAL WILLIAMS (COPPER),—EAST CORNWALL.

In 4000 Shares.

CONDUCTED ON THE COST-BOOK SYSTEM.

CONSULTING ENGINEER.

Josiah H. Hitchins, Esq., Consulting Engineer to the Devon Great Consols Mining Co.

BANKERS.

The Union Bank of London; the Devon and Cornwall Bank, Tavistock.

The engine-shaft of this Mine is distant only about 300 fathoms directly west of the engine-shaft of Great Wheal Maria (now Devon Great Consols), the two setts being divided by the River Tamar. Wheal Williams is situate at Latchley, in the parish of Calstock, Cornwall. The sett is traversed by several lodes, two of which are a continuation of those which form a junction at Wheal Maria, but they have been only partially developed. All the lodes are intersected by a powerful cross-course about the middle of the sett. The engine-shaft is sunk to the depth of 20 fathoms on the north lode, which is 5 to 6 feet wide, and the different levels driven, even so shallow, have yielded about 150 tons of good copper ore.

An engine-shaft has been sunk 30 fathoms on the south lode, which averages 3 feet in width, and has returned from the several levels black and yellow copper ore—good specimens of which are now to be seen at the office. The accompanying Reports testify to the more than ordinarily good prospects of this mine, and in particular, the positive manner in which Capt. James Richards (the chief agent at the Devon Great Consols) speaks of the results, is very encouraging.

There are erected on the mine an engine-house, a 45-inch cylinder steam-engine, pumps, and other materials, as well as a counting-house, smith's shop, and other necessary buildings. The exceedingly high terms upon which the former Company held the grant, rendered it inadvisable for them to continue the operations, however successful they might be. These high terms arose from there being upwards of 50 applications for the sett at the time the late adventurers obtained it.

The present adventurers having obtained the sett with a considerable and a very important addition to it, together with the machinery, &c. (which the promoters put in good working order), at the moderate dues of 1-15th, are willing to dispose of 2000 shares, at £2 10s. per share, which, after paying for the sett, plant, and preliminary expenses, will leave £2000 for working capital.

Applications for these shares may be addressed to J. H. Capper, Esq., the Stock Exchange, and 21, Change alley, London. No allotments will be made, but transfers will be given on payment of the money.

In order to comply with the requirements of the Duchy of Cornwall, the Cost-book Rules provide that no adventurer shall hold less than five (400ths) parts, or shares, in this mine.

The reports of Mr. Arthur Dean, C.E., Capt. Hambly, former agent at this mine, Mr. James Richards, chief agent of Devon Great Consols, and Robert Dunstan, chief agent of West Caradon, will be found in the prospectus, which may be obtained at the office.

CEFN GWYN SILVER-LEAD MINE,—CARDIGAN, WALES.

—Now divided into 5000 shares, of £1 each, instead of 2500 shares, at £2 each, as at present constituted,

The present shareholders retaining the 2600 shares as held by them originally, thus leaving 2400 shares to issue at £1 per share, for the purpose of realising funds amply sufficient to pay the future workings of the mine, and for building and fixing the requisite machinery now required for dressing the ores and raising them to the surface, &c., and for bringing this valuable mine into a profitable and dividend-paying state without further calls.

The Committee of Management and Trustees to be chosen from the body of shareholders, at a meeting to be called for that purpose.

Bankers—The Royal British Bank, Lothbury, London.
Secretary—Mr. J. Bowes.
Managing Agent—Capt. Sampson Trevethan.

OFFICES OF THE COMPANY,—51, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON.

This sett is, and has been for more than two years, held under lease granted by W. C. Gilbertson, Esq., at 1-12th dues, and extends 3½ miles on the course of the lodes, and upwards of half a mile in width, and is situate near to the most productive silver-lead mines in Wales, including East Daren, Cefn Bruno, Goginan, which has divided £44,000, or £440 per share, Lisburne, which has also divided £62,000 in dividends, equal to £620 per share, and other rich and dividend-paying mines.

There are several lodes running through this very extensive sett, averaging from 6 to 8 feet wide, composed of killas, with a large portion of jack and spar, and intermixed with good branches of silver-lead ore; the ground throughout being most congenial for silver-lead, precisely of the same character prevailing in the most productive mines of this celebrated district.

Since the commencement of the company's operations, we have driven east on the lode in the adit level 30 fathoms, and which is 8 feet wide, composed of jack and spar, with good branches of silver-lead, from which we have raised many tons, now on the surface.

There is also a shaft sunk 7 fathoms below the adit level, 8 feet deep and 6 feet wide, which is fully adapted for any size lift of pumps and shaft gear, with a ladder way for the men; there is also a powerful water-wheel now on the mine, capable of drawing the water, crushing, and for all purposes that may be required; also, a never-failing supply of water running through the sett, called the Leary, rendering steam-power quite unnecessary. On the western side of the river we have also driven a level 40 fathoms on the course of the same lode, where it maintains its regular size and quality, with good bunches of ore, averaging from 7 to 8 feet wide; it being seldom known to fail that a champion lode like this should prove otherwise than a good one, and to warrant rich deposits of ore in depth, and entirely through this most extensive and valuable sett, it having been pronounced by the most experienced captains and agents in Wales to be as good a mine as any in the country.

The metalliferous district of this sett, together with its relative position in connection with the rich and productive mines in this neighbourhood, the never-failing supply of water, the facility of carriage (being within six miles of a shipping port), and with every advantage for working such an extensive concern as this is likely to be, renders it unnecessary to doubt but that this mine will prove one of the best in the district.

Applications for shares made to T. Fuller and Co., 51, Threadneedle-street, London; Mr. James Lane, 52, Threadneedle-street; and Mr. Thomas Jordan, 75, Old Broad-street, City; where specimens of the ore already raised may be seen, and every information obtained.

INVENTORS' AID ASSOCIATION—

(PROVISIONALLY REGISTERED).

The capital of the Association to be raised by shares of £5 each.

BANKERS.—Messrs. Spooner, Attwood, and Co., Gracechurch-street, London.

The Inventors' Aid Association has been formed for the purpose of affording to Inventors the means of obtaining Letters Patent for their Inventions, and providing opportunities for a beneficial disposal of Patent Rights. The Association will in no instance work a patent themselves, but will introduce it to the notice of the capitalist.

Applications for the remaining shares, and for the appointment of agents, to be made, accompanied with a reference, to the Secretary, at the offices of the Association, of whom also prospectuses and every information can be obtained.

5, Beaufort-buildings, Strand, London. WILLIAM M. ROBERTSON, Sec.

PATENT IMPROVEMENTS IN CHRONOMETERS, WATCHES AND CLOCKS.

E. J. DENT, 82, Strand; 33, Cockspur-street; 34, Royal Exchange (clock tower area), Watch and Clock Maker, BY APPOINTMENT, to the Queen and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, begs to acquaint the public, that the manufacture of his chronometers, watches, and clocks, is secured by three separate patents, respectively granted in 1836, 1840, 1842. Silver lever watches, jewelled in four holes, 9 gs. each; in gold cases, from £8 to £10 extra. Gold horizontal watches, with gold dials, from 8 gs. to 12 gs. each.

DENT'S PATENT DIPLIEDOSCOPE,

or Meridian Instrument, is now ready for delivery.—Pamphlets containing a description and directions for its use 1s. each, but to customers gratis.

Mining Exchange Official Share List.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

SIR,—I beg to enclose the Mining Exchange Official List, corrected by the committee, after making the necessary inquiries, and without partiality for members of the Exchange, or prejudice towards non-subscribers; indeed, in faithfully compiling this list the committee have been compelled to defer acknowledging as *bona fide* many schemes promoted by members and others until they are supplied with better particulars. Should any party feel aggrieved by the exclusion of any particular project, the committee will most willingly remedy it upon good grounds; but they will adhere to the principle of weeding the mining market, and of making known to the public the value of *real* mining stock. The course pursued by the committee, upon applications for insertion of unknown or doubtful mines in their list, is to request full information as to the promoters and adventurers, and, if necessary, to have such mines inspected at the expense of the promoters; and, however rigid such a rule may seem, it is not intended to act prohibitory of any legitimate undertaking, but only as a protection for themselves and dealers in mining stock. The committee is only responsible for those quotations marked, and business done on 'Change.—JAMES STRIDE, Sec.: *May* 9.

LONDON, FRIDAY EVENING.—May 9, 1851.

Shares.		Paid.	Last Price.	Business Done.
5120	Alfred Consols (copper), Phillack	3	16 17	17½ 18
1624	Balleswidden (tin), St. Just	11½	10½	
940	Balnoon Consols (tin), Uny Lelant	—	4½ 5	
3650	Bawden (silver-lead) St. Teath	¾	½	½
4000	Bedford United (copper), Tavistock	2¼	7¾	
256	Berriow (copper), Liskeard	2½	3 3½	
32	Black Burn, Alston, Cumberland	15	100	
5000	Black Craig (lead), Kirkcudbrightshire	5	5	5
1024	Bodmin Consols (lead), Wadebridge	5	5½	
240	Boscean (tin), St. Just	12½	10 12	
100	Botallack (tin and copper), St. Just	215	220	
256	Brewer (copper), Gwennap	—	8	
2400	Bryn-Arian (lead), Cardiganshire	2	2	
1000	Bryntail, Llanidloes, Montgomeryshire	2½	17	
107	Budnick Consols (tin), Perranzabuloe	52½	9	
812	Butterdon (lead), Menheniott	3½	5½	
2000	Bwlch Consols (silver-lead), Cardiganshire	4	4 4½	
1000	Callington (lead and copper), Callington	28	6½ 7	
1000	Carbona (tin and copper), Crowan	5	5	
1000	Carn Brea (copper and tin), Illogan	15	125	
200	Cefn Bruno (lead), Cardiganshire	6	55	50
1024	Clijah and Wentworth (tin & co.), Redruth	1	5	5
128	Comfort (copper), Gwennap	65	70 65	
256	Condurrow (copper and tin), Camborne	20	95 112	
2510	Cook's Kitchen (copper and tin), Illogan	15½	8	
256	Crane and Bejawsa (copper), Camborne	20	34	
1000	Cwm Erfin (lead), Cardiganshire	6	3½	
128	Cwmystwith (lead), Cardiganshire	60	105	
1000	Daren (silver-lead), Cardiganshire	2	7	
7100	Derwent (silver-lead), Durham	10	3	
4160	Devon and Courtenay Consols (copper)	1½	1½	1½ ½
1024	Devon Great Consols (copper), Tavistock	1	305 307½	307½ 300
180	Dolcoath (copper and tin), Camborne	252	17	
2560	Drake Walls (tin and copper), Calstock	6½	4½	
256	East Basset (copper) Redruth	5	18	
1024	East Buller (copper), near Redruth	3	6½	
2048	East Crowndale (tin), Tavistock	7½	3	
150	East Daren (lead), Cardiganshire	17	58 59	
256	East Godolphin (copper), Crowan	17½	21	
4000	East Gunnis Lake Junction (copper)	½	2	2
128	East Pool (tin and copper), Pool, Illogan	24½	156 160	
256	East Seton and Wheal Maude, Redruth	4	2½	
9000	East Tamar Consols (silver-lead)	1½	1	21s
256	East Tolgus (copper), Redruth	4	12 14	
256	East Tywarnhayle (copper), St. Agnes	11	9 11	
94	East Wheal Crofty (copper), Illogan	125	150 160	
2048	East Wheal George (cop.), Walkhampton	1	10	
512	East Wheal Leisure (copper)	8	16	15½ 16
128	East Wheal Rose (silver-lead), Newlyn	50	550	
1280	Eagair Llee Llanfihangel-y-Croythin	4½	5½	
494	Fowey Consols (copper), Tywardreath	40	30	
5000	Garreg (lead), Flint	—	1½	1½
100	Goginan (lead), Cardiganshire	5	200	
256	Gonamena (copper), St. Cleer	46	15	
243	Grambler and St. Aubyn (copper)	60	43 46	
96	Great Consols (copper), Gwennap	1000	250	
11000	Great Polgooth (tin), St. Austell	2	2½ 3½	
1024	Great Wheal Alfred, St. Erth and Phillack	3	3½	
512	Great Wheal Baddern (tin and silver-lead)	20	85	
512	Great Wheal Rough Tor Consols (copper)	29		
1026	Gustavus Mines (copper), Camborne	6½	6 6½	
512	Hawke's Point (copper), Uny Lelant	7	3½	
1024	Hawkmoor (cop.), Calstock, Gunnis Lake	7½	8	
6000	Helgnston Down Con. (copper), Calstock	2½	1½ 2	
32	Helvellin Mining Company, Westmoreland	15	25	
812	Herodsfoot (lead), near Liskeard	16	16½	
10000	Hibernian (copper) Ireland	12½	1½	
1000	Holmbush (lead and copper), Callington	24	21 22	
1900	Keswick (lead), Portinscale, near Keswick	11	2 3	
1024	Kingsett and Bedford (lead and copper)	3½	5	
786	Kirkcudbrightshire (lead), Kirkcud.	9½	5s	
1742	Lamherooe Wheal Maria (copper & tin)	12	14½	16
100	Lamherooe Wheal Maria Estate	50	67½	
252	Lanarth Consols (copper), Gwennap	10	5½	
256	Lelant Consols (tin), Uny Lelant	57	22	
160	Levant (copper and tin), St. Just	—	175	
1000	Lewis (tin and copper), St. Erth	17	21½	
100	Lisburne (lead), Cardiganshire	75	720	
1000	Llwynmalees (lead), Cardiganshire	10	9	
3600	Llynvi Iron (iron)	50	50	
6000	Marke Valley (copper), Caradon	10	3½	
6000	Mendip Hills (lead), near Bristol	3½	2½ 2¾	
5000	Merllyn (lead), Flint	2½	4	
1024	Mill Pool (tin and copper), St. Hilary	1	5	
20000	Mining Co. of Ireland (copper, &c.)	7	5½ 5¾ 6	5½
2000	Molland	1	1½	
1024	Montgomery (lead and copper)	7½	12	
160	Morvah Consols (tin and copper)	2	3	
200	Nanteos (lead), Cardiganshire	34	30	
2048	New East Crowndale (copper and tin)	1	½	
1024	North Buller (copper), Redruth	5	13	
256	North Fowey Consols	—	25	
256	North Trefusis (tin and copper), Redruth	1	1	
6000	North Wheal Basset (copper and tin)	2	20	18 20
1200	North Wh. Buller, or Gt. South Tolgus	5	14	
100	North Pool (copper and tin), Pool	45	500	
140	North Roskear (copper), Camborne	10	160	
256	North Tolgus (copper), Redruth	9	18	
262	North Wheal Leisure, Perranzabuloe	1½	1½	
128	Par Consols (copper), St. Blazey	55½	650	
1000	Penrait	1	4½ 5	
406	Penhanger	1	5	
1026	Pendarves Consols (copper), Camborne	3½	6	
1000	Pendarves and St. Aubyn (tin and copper)	5	11	
1024	Penzance Consols (tin), Sancreed	2½	2½	1½
1160	Perran St. George (copper and tin)	21½	45	
200	Phoenix (copper and tin), Linkinghorne	—	240	
1000	Polberro (tin), St. Agnes	15	—	
560	Providence Mines (tin), Uny Lelant	20½	30	
10000	Rhymney Iron (iron), Rhymney	50	12	
10000	Ditto New	7	8	
2000	South of Scotland	—	½	
256	South Caradon (copper), St. Cleer	30	120	
3000	South Tamar (silver-lead), Beer Ferris	1	2	1¾ 2
256	South Tolgus (copper), Redruth	16	165	
256	South Trelawny (lead), near Liskeard	33½	4	
2000	South Wales Mining Company (lead)	1½	2 2½	2½
256	South Wheal Basset (copper), Illogan	10½	380	
248	South Wheal Frances (copper), Illogan	80	290	
256	South Wheal Josiah (copper), Calstock	2	3	
1024	Spearne Consols (tin), St. Just	1½	12½	
280	Spearne Moor (copper), St. Just	30	40	
1024	St. Aubyn and Grylls (copper and tin)	2½	4s	
94	St. Ives Consols (tin), St. Ive's	80	80	
1000	Stray Park and Camborne Vean (copper)	15	15 16	14 14½
9600	Tamar Consols (silver-lead), Beeralston	4	4	
687	Tavy Consols (copper), near Tavistock	8½	2½	
6000	Tincroft (copper and tin), near Pool	7	6 6½	5½ 6
128	Tokenbury (copper), St. Ive, Liskeard	8½	7 7½	
1200	Tolcarne (tin and copper), Camborne	8	3½	
1024	Trannack and Bosence, St. Erth	1	8	
512	Trebarvah, Perranuthnoe	1	5	
600	Tregardock (lead), St. Teath	1	5	
1120	Tregorden (silver-lead) Wadebridge	2½	5 6	6
256	Trehane (silver-lead), Menheniot	1½	15 14 12	
5000	Treleigh Consols (copper), Redruth	6	2½	
1000	Treloweth, St. Erth	4½	7 8	
1024	Trelusback, Stithians, Cornwall	—	5	
600	Trelyon Consols (tin), St. Ive's	4	6	
96	Tresavean (copper), Gwennap	20	225	
120	Trethellan (copper), Gwennap	5	18	
120	Treviskey and Barrier (copper)	120	215 210	200
100	Trumpet Consols (tin), near Helston	95	98	
800	Tywarnhayle (cop.), Illogan & St. Agnes	70	31½	
200	United Mines (copper), Gwennap	300	100	
1024	Wellington (copper & tin), Perranuthnoe	6½	9	
1024	West Alfred Consols	5½	22	19 19½ 20½
5000	West Basset (copper), Illogan	—	9	
128	West Buller (copper), Redruth	10	1225	
256	West Caradon (copper), Liskeard	20	117½	
256	West Damsel (copper), Gwennap	4½	50½	
1024	West Ding-Dong (tin)	½	3	
512	West Fowey Con. (tin & cop.), St. Blazey	40	60	
1024	West Par Consols (copper), St. Blazey	10	11	
512	West Providence (tin), St. Erth	10	83 85	
200	West Seton (copper), Camborne	67	123	
940	West Tolgus (copper), Illogan	13½	4	
120	West Trethellan (copper), Gwennap	15	20	
5000	West Wheal Alfred	1	1½ 2	1½
512	West Wheal Frances (copper), Illogan	7	20	20½
3725	West Wheal Jewel (tin and copper)	12	½	
4000	West Wheal Russell	½	½	
1024	West Wheal Treasury (copper), Gwinear	8	6½	
1070	Wheal Adams (lead), Christow, Exeter	13½	16	
1000	Wheal Agar (copper), Illogan	6	5½ 5¾	
300	Wheal Arthur (lead), near East Wh. Rose	17	49	
256	Wheal Carpenter (tin), Gwinear	1½	5	
1024	Wh. Carpenter (lead & cop.) S. Sydenham	1	3	
1024	Wheal Crebor (copper), Tavistock	2½	6½ 7	
256	Wheal Cubit (copper), Gwennap	—	3	
182	Wheal Ennis (lead), St. Erme	12	20	
1024	Wheal Fortescue (copper), Tavistock	5	2	
126	Wheal Friendship (copper)	120	120	
764	Wheal Franco (copper), near Tavistock	14½	8 8½	
4000	Wheal Golden (lead), Peranzabuloe	2	6½	
2560	Wheal Harriet (copper), Camborne	1	1½	1
216	Wheal Henry (copper), Kea, near Truro	25	8	
2000	Wheal Langmaid (lead)	½	1½ 1	
1000	Wheal Lemon, Germoe	13s	1	
112	Wheal Margaret (tin), Uny Lelant	79	165	
512	Wheal Mary Ann (lead), Menheniot	5½	63 64	63½ 64½
1024	Wheal Neptune (copper), Perranuthnoe	3½	3	
40	Wheal Owles, St. Just	—	200	
128	Wheal Plenty (copper), Redruth	19	38 39	
256	Wheal Prudence (copper), St. Agnes	2½	5½	
240	Wheal Reeth (tin), Uny Lelant	20½	95	
2048	Wheal Robins	½	1½	
4000	Wheal Russell (copper), Tavistock	1½	1½	
198	Wheal Seton (tin and copper), Camborne	107	190	
1024	Wheal Squire (copper), St. Erth	1½	1½	
1000	Wheal Susan, Breage and Crowan	1½	2	
1024	Wheal Sydney, Plympton	1½	4	4
512	Wheal Trefusis (copper), Gwennap	7½	14½	
520	Wheal Trelawny (silver-lead), Liskeard.	3½	53 54	53½ 54
1024	Wheal Trelusback, Stythians	5	5	
1024	Wheal Tremayne (tin and cop.), Gwinear	9½	24	23½ 24
267	Wheal Tryphena (tin and copper)	40	18½	
126	Wheal Union (copper), Redruth	40	45 50	
1024	Wheal Uny (tin and copper)	2	5 5½	
1024	Wheal Venton (silver-lead), Liskeard	3½	7½	
5200	Wicklow (copper), Wicklow	5	19¾	19¾

FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.		Paid.	Present Price.
5000	Alten Mining Company (copper), Norway	14½	3
20000	Australian (copper), South Australia	4	1¾ 1½
10000	Brazilian Imperial (gold), Brazil	23	4½ 5 4¾
12000	Cobre Copper Company (copper), Cuba	40	38½
10000	Copiapo Mining Company (copper), Chili	14	6½
20000	General Mining Association (iron & coal), Nova Scotia	20	14
3250	Kinzigthal Mining Association (silver), Germany	2½	
5000	Linares (lead), Spain	8	2½ 2¾
500	Ditto Preference	8	1½
5051	Mexican Company (silver), Mexico	59½	
20000	Mexican and South American (copper), Mexico	4½	4½
5000	National Brazilian (gold), Brazil	30	1½ 2 1¾
104000	North British Australasian (copper), S. A. & New Zea.	1	½
7000	Royal Santiago (copper), Cuba	10	7½ 7¾
11000	St. John del Rey (gold), Brazil	15	16
43174	United Mexican (silver), Mexico	Av. 28½	3¾ 4 4½
10000	Worthing (copper), Adelaide, South Australia	3	2½ 3

The particulars of the following mines, though not included in the Official Share List, have been furnished by known correspondents, on whose authority they are published:—

Shares.		Paid.	Last Price.	Business Done.
1248	Allt-y-Crib (silver-lead), Talybont	5	7½	
1024	Appledore (silver-lead and cop.) St. Ives	1½	3½	
905	Barristown (lead), Carrick	5½	—	
1500	Bishopstone (silver-lead), Glamorganshire	2½	10	
8000	Blaenavon (iron), South Wales	50	12½	
5000	Bodmin Moor Consols (tin and copper)	1	4½	
1024	Bodmin Wheal Mary (copper), Bodmin	7	11½	11
6000	Bolenowe	2½	4½	
40	Bolowall and Nanpean (tin), St. Just	—	20	
1024	Boringdon Park (silver-lead), Plympton	1	5	
600	Bosorn (tin), St. Just	5	1	
1024	Bottle Hill (copper) Plympton	1	1 1½	
256	Bridford Consols	1	—	
10000	British Iron, New, regis. (iron)	12	8	
—	Ditto ditto, scrip	10	10	
2000	Bronfloyd (lead)	—	1½	
1000	Cae-Gynon (silver-lead), Cardiganshire	½	4½	
4000	Calstock United (copper)	5	6	6
3000	Cally (copper and lead), Kirkcudbrightsh.	1	1½	
1000	Camborne Consols (copper), Camborne	7	8½	
20000	Cameron's Steam Coal (coal), Swansea	10	2 2½	
1168	Caradon Great Cons. (cop.), Linkinhorne	7	3	
1536	Caradon Vale (copper and lead), St. Ive	2½	1½	
1024	Carn Galver, Morvah	—	½	
3000	Carthew Consols (cop. & lead), Wadebridge	4	6	
1056	Carvannall (copper), Gwennap	2½	5	
2000	Cassandra Anne (lead & cop.), Stoke Clim.	5	½	
5000	Cefn Gwyn (silver-lead), Cardigan	1	1½	1½
256	Chyprase, St. Enoder, Cornwall	3	25 30	
800	Comblawn (lead), Callington	8	—	
1000	Copper Bottom (copper), Crowan	7	7½	
900	Court Grange (silver-lead), Cardiganshire	10	12	
211	Craddock Moor (copper), St. Cleer	28½	7	
1600	Craig-y-Mwyn (lead), Llanrhiadr, Mont	8½	10½	
1000	Cwm Daren	1	3	
2000	Cwm Sebon	—	4	
3000	Dalrhiew (copper and lead), Brecon	1½	10	
5000	Devon Consols North (copper)	2½	4	
768	Devon Great Tincroft, North Bovey	½	6	
1000	Dhurode (copper) Ireland	2	5	
128	Drift Moor (tin), Sancreed	1	1½	
1536	Duke of Cornwall (copper), St. Winnon	1	2	
3000	Dyfngwm (lead)	10	11½ 12	
1024	East Balleswidden (tin), Sancreed	1½	1½	
2048	East Boringdon Park	½	1	½
128	East Carn Brea (copper), Redruth	4	8	
1000	East Trescoll	1	2½	2
256	East Wheal Frances (copper), Illogan	4½	7	
512	East Wheal Josiah (copper), Tavistock	1½	1	
1024	East Wheal Margaret (tin and copper)	½	1½ 1½	
256	East Wheal Rashleigh, Lonreath	—	½	½
1000	East Wheal Reeth	½	1½ 2	1
4000	East Wheal Russell	8s 6d	5½	5
1024	Exmoor Eliza (copper), South Molton	4½	3	
1024	Fernhill (tin), Plymton	—	—	
6000	Forest (copper and silver-lead), Devon	1½	1	
1024	Freidd Llwydd Mines (lead)	1½	3½	
2560	Garras (silver-lead), near Truro	5½	4½	
3750	General Mining Co. for Ireland (copper)	1½	5½	
2500	Georgia Consols (tin), St. Ive's	2½	7 7½	
1000	Gelli-rei-vin (silver-lead), Cardiganshire	1	5	
2000	Great Cowarch (silver-lead), Merioneth	2	3½	4
1024	Great Sheba Consols (tin and copper)	5	8 9	
5000	Great Wheal Martha (cop.), Stoke Clims.	—	1	
6000	Growa Slate Company, Camelford	5	5	
1500	Hennock (silver-lead), Hennock	2½	2½	
1024	La Min (Gwinear), tin and copper	2½	4	
5000	Lampen Consols (copper), St. Neot	1	—	
5000	Low's Patent Copper Company	7	10	
256	Mineral Court (tin), near St. Austell	25½	15	
1024	Moditonham & Marrabro' (copper & lead)	1½	2½ 3	
320	Nansegollan (tin and copper), Camborne	3	5	
3000	Nant-y-Car (copper), near Rhayader	—	5 5½	
6000	Nap Down (silver-lead), Combmartin	1	1½ 2	
5000	New Copper Bottom (copper) Bridestowe	1½	1½	
2000	North Levant (tin and copper), St. Just	1½	3	
2000	North Tamar Consols (silver-lead & cop.)	—	1½ 2	1½ 2½
1024	North Wh. Robert (copper), Walkhampton	2	2	
512	Old Brimpts (tin), Lydford, Ashburton	½	12	
2048	Okel Tor (lead)	½	½	
4934	Pennant and Craigwen (lead)	3	3	
2048	Pentire Glaze (silver-lead), St. Minver	5½	7	
1000	Pen-y-bank and Erglodd (lead)	4	6½	
1000	Peter Tavy and Mary Tavy (copper)	3½	7½ 8	
2048	Plymouth Wh Yeoland Con. (tin), Plym.	1½	5	
2000	Polgear (copper and tin)	1	3	
1024	Praed Consols (tin), Towednack	1½	1½ 1s	
2500	Rhoswydol and Bacheiddon (lead)	10½	—	
5000	Rocks and Treverbyn (tin), St. Austell	4½	4½	
2048	Runnaford Coombe (tin)	3	3½ 4	
1024	Sidney Godolphin (copper), Breage	2½	2½	
10000	Silver Valley & Wh. Brothers (cop. & tin)	1	1½	
2048	Snowdon (copper), Carnarvonshire	3	—	
2000	South Carn Brea (copper), Illogan	10	8½	8½
256	South Friendship Wh. Ann (copper & tin)	30	28 30	
1024	South Plain Wood (copper), Ashburton	4	7¾	
300	South Speed (copper and tin), Uny Lelant	15	30	
999	St. Minver Consols (silver-lead)	1	5	
1024	Trannack United Mines (tin and copper)	1½	5	
2048	Trebell Consols (tin and copper), Lanivet	1½	1½	
1024	Tremar (copper), Liskeard	1	1½	
2000	Trenance (copper), Helston	6	—	
1500	Trenault (lime quarries)	2½	—	
512	Trethevy (copper), St. Cleer	8½	5½	
512	Treville (lead), Lewanick	2½	9	
604	Trowan Consols (tin), Towedneck	7	10	
1000	Tyllwyd (lead), Cardiganshire	2	2½	
4000	Tyn-y-Worglod (slate), near Carnarvon	4	4 5	
—	Tywardreath (copper), Tywardreath	2	½	
1024	United Mines (copper and tin), Tavistock	10	10	
5000	Warleggan Consols (copper)	½	½	
1024	West Downs (copper and tin), Whitchurch	2	1½	
2048	West Goginan (silver-lead), Cardiganshire	1½	3	
1020	West Nantymwyn	—	1	
1024	Weston (lead), Cherbury, Shropshire	½	½	
256	West Sharp Tor (copper) Linkinghorne	22	49	
3000	West Shepherd (silver-lead and copper)	2½	2	
1024	West Phoenix, Linkinghorne	3	4	
12500	West Polgooth (tin), St. Ewe & St. Mewan	1	1½ ½	
1024	West Wheal Friendship (copper)	3	4	
500	West Wheal Towan (copper), Illogan	15	13	
1024	West Wheal Virgin (tin), Sancreed	1½	2	
1228	Wheal Arthur (silver-lead & cop.), Calstock	1½	11½	
3072	Wheal Augusta (tin), St. Just	½	1½ 2	
120	Wheal Bal (tin), St. Just	10	26	
5000	Wheal Caradon (copper), St. Cleer	1	1	
—	Wheal Chiverton	1		
3000	Wheal Dora (tin and copper), St. Cleer	3½	6	
182	Wheal Elizabeth (copper), Redruth	19	18	
1024	Wheal Emily (antimony and lead)	3	5 6	
100	Wheal Friendly (tin), St. Agnes	70	65	
1000	Wheal Guskis (tin and copper), St. Hillary	½	1	
1024	Wheal Hamlyn, near Oakhampton	½	1	
2048	Wheal Harris (lead), near Tavistock	½	1	
6000	Wheal Langford (copper and silver-lead)	½	2½	1½
1024	Wheal May (silver-lead and copper)	2	2½	
990	Wheal Mary (copper), Redruth	16	7½	
1024	Wheal Mary Ann (copper), Bridestow	—	2	
1024	Wheal Mary Emma, Tavistock	1½	3½	3 3½
1080	Wheal Oak, near Helston	1½	1½	
3000	Wheal Penhale (lead and copper)	2½	4½	
128	Wheal Pollard (copper), St. Cleer	15½	—	
210	Wheal Prospect	4	7	
5000	Wheal Providence, South Sydenham	½	2½ 4	
5000	Wheal Ruth (tin), Shepstor	2	2	2
512	Wheal Sophia (silver-lead), Lezant	7	7	
—	Wheal Speedwell	1	1½	5
1024	Wheal Stanagwyn (copper), St. Stephen's	—	—	5½ 10
2000	Wheal Tom (tin & copper), Stoke Clims.	5	9½ 10	
256	Wheal Tremaine (copper), St. Ervan	11	2½	
4224	Wheal Trewane (silver-lead), St. Kew	1½	2½	
3300	Wheal Trescoll (tin), Lanivet, Bodmin	3	1½	
1000	Wheal Vincent (tin), Alternum	7½	6½	
128	Wheal Violet (tin and cop.), St. Stephens	5	3	
256	Wheal Vlow	2	10	

FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.		Paid.	Present Price.
12000	Annotto Bay Mining Association (copper), Jamaica	1	5½ 6
12000	Liguanea and General Mining Company of Jamaica	1	

AERIAL NAVIGATION—SELF-PROPELLING ROTARY BALLOON.—A model of an invention may be seen at the Great Exhibition (Section X., north-west gallery), which may be shortly described as a buoyant screw. The balloon, being made to rotate by a band passed over it, will progress through the air, at each rotation, exactly the distance between the helices of the screw: in calculating its passage over the earth, the rapidity and direction of the wind must of course, be taken into account. The engine in the car is intended to be worked by steam-power, generated by hydrogen or coal gas. The course of the balloon may be guided by altering the direction of the car, by shifting the points of suspension: thus, while the balloon is its own propeller, the car is its own rudder.

A PREVENTIVE FOR CORROSION IN STEAM BOILERS.—At Messrs. Mason and Asguith's Owlet Hall Colliery, Gilderston, Yorkshire, there are two boilers built in the oblong form, and are each 32 feet in length and 5 feet in diameter, and from the hardness of the water a corrosion had taken place. After trying a number of experiments without success, the owners put between 7 lbs. and 8 lbs. of leather curriers' shavings into each boiler, and this has entirely prevented all further corrosion.

BRITANNIA BRIDGE.—The tubes of this celebrated bridge are being roofed in, so that the tops may be kept free from wet, and the consequent atmospheric action. A complete ridge is placed over both tubes, with a walk in the centre, and the frame work is covered over with cloth, rendered impervious to the wet. It will require about 7000 square yards of cloth to accomplish the work.

LOWE'S SELF-CLEANSING SANITARY CISTERN.—This is one of the most important inventions of the present age of useful discoveries: its title bespeaks its utility, and its adoption in various localities has fully proved its value. We can more readily call attention to the subject from the fact that the principle of action may now be seen at the Crystal Palace. It is the only cistern exhibited in the "Great Gathering," and will be found in Class 7, Group 25. It is well worthy of the attention of all families and householders, but more particularly of the authorities of hospitals and dispensaries. It can be made in any material, or to any size, so that it is within the reach of every class, and will be a great desideratum in carrying out the objects of the Sanitary Commissioners. The inventor says:—"By affording facility for the rapid and entire discharge of their contents, this invention proposes to prevent the accumulation of filth and sediment in house-cisterns, and by conducting the waste and discharge pipes into the house drain, both to preclude local dampness arising from overflow, and to frequently and effectually flush and cleanse the latter. Though the cylindrical form of cistern with a conical base is in all cases preferable, the principle of this invention is equally adaptable to any other form which may be topically convenient, as well as to any material eligible for the construction of cisterns."

THE LATE FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—From information we can rely upon, it would appear that among the sufferers at the Sutton Tunnel, only one person had availed himself of the advantages offered by the Railway Passengers' Assurance Company, while not one of those who were killed had taken that precaution. The directors of that company, upon obtaining information of this sad calamity, dispatched their surgeon, Mr. Barnard Holt, of the Westminster Hospital, to render every assistance in his power, and thus endeavour to carry out, as far as possible, their compact with the public, to render efficient and immediate aid in all cases of emergency.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS FOR THE CURE OF WEAK STOMACHS AND BAD DIGESTION.—These pills are the finest stomachic and the most invigorating medicine ever known for weak stomachs. Persons of the most delicate constitutions may use them with the most perfect safety. A few doses soon improve the tone of the stomach, and induce healthy digestion, by which means sufferers are restored to a state of vigorous health, which they had never dared to anticipate. Holloway's pills are equally efficacious for bile, sick head aches, liver complaints, and affections of the lungs, and may be resorted to at any season without fear of danger arising from catching cold whilst using them. Sold by all druggists, and at Professor Holloway's establishment, 244, Strand, London.

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ACCIDENTS.

Lancashire.—As J. Roscow (aged 13) was descending one of the shafts at Madam Wood Colliery, Little Hulton, he fell out of the cage, and was killed.

Whitehaven.—John Boyle was crushed to death in the Wellington Pit.

Merthyr.—W. Phillips was killed by a fall of coal in the Graig Pit.

— S. Lewis was killed by the falling of a large stone in one of the Plymouth Pits.

— D. Jones was killed by a fall of earth in one of Messrs. Wayne's Dyllas patches.

Wakefield.—Joseph Bulmer, John Dutholt, Henry Learoyd, and Robert Land were killed at Messrs. Charlesworth's Bottom Boat Colliery, by an explosion of fire-damp. It appeared that naked candles were used in this pit, although two explosions had previously taken place. From the evidence of the father of one of the sufferers, it appears the inflammable gas fired the candle. The jury returned a verdict of "accidentally burned," and recommended that safety-lamps be used in the pit, and that the air in it be divided into two currents, instead of going into one as at present; that double doors be adopted instead of single ones; and that some generally understood signal should be devised to warn the men throughout the mine when any sudden danger from gas appeared.

Staffordshire.—On Sunday night, John Rose, a sinker under Mr. Joseph Brown, fell down a shaft at Shelton Colliery, 170 yards deep, and was killed. The poor fellow was missed when the men commenced work at 12 o'clock, and was discovered by the furnace man about 5 o'clock on Monday morning, on going down the coal shaft to light his fire. The coal shaft is 8 yards from the sinking pit.

COAL MARKET, LONDON.

PRICE OF COALS PER TON AT THE CLOSE OF THE MARKET.

MONDAY.—Redheugh Main 12 9—Tanfield Moor 12 9—Tanfield Moor Butes 12 6—West Wylam 13—Wylam 13—Wall's End Acorn Close 13 6—Bell and Brown 13 6—Elm Park 13 6—Gosforth 13 6—Harton 13 6—Hebburn 13 6—Hilda 13—Northumberland 13—Lambton Primrose 14 3—Bell 14—Hetton 15—Haswell 15 3—Kepier Grange 14 3—Lambton 14 9—Pensher 14—Richmond 14 3—Russell's Hetton 14 9—Stewart's 15—Caradoc 14 6—Heugh Hall 14 3—Kelloe 15—South Hartlepool 14 6—South Kelloe 14 3—West Kelloe 13 6—Whitworth 12 6—Adelaide Tees 14 6—Maclean's Tees 12 6—Pease's West 12 6—Seymour Tees 13 6—Tees 15—Deep Vein Gaunant Stone 22—Hartley 13 6—Sydney's Hartley 14.—Ships at market, 218; sold, 117.

WEDNESDAY.—Bate's West Hartley 13 6—Carr's Hartley 14 6—Howard's West Hartley Netherton 14—Ravensworth West Hartley 13 9—Redheugh Main 12 6—Tanfield Moor 12 9—Tanfield Moor Butes 12 6—Wylam 13—Wall's-End Acorn Close 13 6—Elm Park 13 6—Gosforth 13 6—Hilda 13—Lawson 12 9—Morrison 13 6—Walker 13 9—Eden Main 14—Belmont 14—Hetton 15—Haswell 15 3—Pensher 14—Richmond 14—Russell's Hetton 14 9—Stewart's 15—Caradock 14 6—Cassop 14 6—Denison 13 9—Howden 14—Heugh Hall 14 3—Kelloe 15—South Hartlepool 14 6—South Kelloe 14 3—Thornley 14—West Hartlepool 14 9—Whitworth 12 9—Adelaide Tees 14 6—Browne's Deanery 13 9—Cleveland Tees 13 6—Maclean's Tees 13 6—Richardson's Tees 12 6—Seymour Tees 13 3—South Durham 13 6—Tees 15—West Cornforth 13 9—Cowpen Hartley 14 6—Hartley 13 6—Llangennech 20 6—Lockgelly Parrot 18 9—Sydney's Hartley 14.—Ships at market, 119; sold, 68.

FRIDAY.—Bate's West Hartley 13 9—Redhugh Main 12 6—Tanfield Moor 12 9—Tanfield Moor Butes 12 6—West Wylam 13—Wylam 13—Elm Park 13 9—Gosforth 13 6—Morrison 13 6—Eden Main 14 3—Lambton Primrose 14 3—Wall's-End Bell 14—Braddyll 14 9—Hetton 15 3—Richmond 14—Russell's Hetton 14 9—Cassop 15—Heugh Hall 14 3—Kelloe 15—West Hartlepool 14 9—Whitworth 12 9—Maclean's Tees 13 9—Seymour Tees 13 6—Tees 15—Adelaide Tees 14 6—Birchgrove Graigola 19—Hartley 14—Nixon's Merthyr and Cardiff 21.—Ships at market, 65; sold, 48.

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